FIREPROOF SAFES
AND VAULT DOORS
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,
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Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
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VOL. LXXXI.---NO. 23 VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY JANUARY 7 1899. FORTY-SECOND YEAR

....CLOCKS....

WE WOULD DRAW ATTENTION TO THE LINE OF CLOCKS WE CARRY.

Mantle Clocks in Onyx, Iron and Wood.
Fancy small gilt Clocks.
Fine English Carriage Clocks.
Cathedral Chime Clocks.
English Cuckoo Clocks.
Office and Hall Clocks.
Kitchen Clocks.
Our NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS are made specially for us, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

..Challoner & Mitchell..

JEWELLERS. 'PHONE 675. 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

The Cold Wave....

Makes no difference to us. We are getting prices down to zero—driving trade to the merry music of the bells of Economy and Satisfaction. This is the weather for hot BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND MAPLE SYRUP, direct from Ontario.

FLAKED BARLEY for mush (more nourishing than Rolled Oats), 4 lbs	$ 25
HUNGARIAN FLOUR	1 25
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR	1 10
SUGAR, 20 lbs. for	1 00
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	25
DAIRY BUTTER, per lb.	20
JAM, in 5-lb. pails	50

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

The Best Value

In all lines of Groceries have been found here during the past year. In 1899 we intend to redouble our efforts towards securing the finest the land produces and also towards making prices which will compel the economically inclined to trade here.

E. J. Saunders & Co.

Sold by all Wine Merchants and Hotels. HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...
Chewing Tobacco
— IN —
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Choice Designs — Gold Watches in all sizes. Gold Lorgnette Watch Chains, Gold Chain Bracelets, Gold Necklets and Pendents. Sterling Silver Hair, Hat and Cloth Brushes, Sterling Silver Manicure and Sewing Sets, Sterling Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, Sterling Silver Tea and Coffee Sets. Every article fully guaranteed.
J WENGER, 90 Government Street

INSIST ON GETTING THE BEST Chase & Sanborn's Coffees TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING GROCERS.

AUCTION

Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2 p m.

Salesrooms, 133 Government street, cor. Pandora street.

I am instructed to sell Household Furniture, Bedroom Sets, Toilet Sets, Pile and Tapestry Carpets, Pictures, Box and Spring Mattresses, Single and Three-Quarter Sets, Dining Tables, Chairs, Heaters, Books, Blinds, Curtains, Range and two No. 8 Cook Stoves, Crockery, Culinary Utensils, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Baby Buggy, Sideboard, Fine Coal Oil Heater, Babies' Cribs and Cradles, Dinner Cruets, Cutlery, Quilts, etc. ,etc.

Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

IF YOU WANT first-class potatoes, get some Yakima Burbanks; onions, 18 pounds for 25 cents. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

WOOD—For sale No. 1 dry cordwood at current rates. Yard—Pembroke street opposite Spice Mills. G. W. Howe. d21

RAZOR STROPS....

See our new stock just arrived. Use the

Premier Razor ...

Fully warranted at

FOX'S, 78 Govm't St.

MINING SHARES

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Athabasca	43
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	Wanted
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	Wanted
Dardanelles	12½
Dundee	27
Gopher	04
Iron Colt	11
Iron Horse	16½
Miller Creek	09
Monte Christo	11½
Noble Five	17
Rambler-Cariboo	Wanted
Reco	$1.25
Smuggler	16½
Van Anda	04¼
Waterloo	08¾

SNAPS FOR TO-DAY.

1,000 Dardanelles	11½
500 Athabasca	41½
5,000 Gopher	03½
1,200 Noble Five	16½
5,000 Van Anda	04
5,000 Reco	84

We guarantee delivery of all the above snaps to the first buyer. They are all good buys, and we have special reasons for advising our clients to purchase some of them.

WANTED

Shareholders in industrial and mining companies to list their stocks with us.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

In all parts of the city. We have buyers for a good lot near Metropolitan Methodist church; also for a good modern residence in same neighborhood.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE

On Rockland avenue has been placed in our hands at a very low figure.

Lots in Van Anda City, the coming town of the Coast, for sale; twenty lots were sold in one week. Call and see prices.

Cuthbert & Company
BROKERS
Represented on Toronto and London stock exchanges.
15 and 17 Trounce avenue.

For Sale.

Commodious, well-arranged residence on Rockland avenue; over two acres of land; best position in city; magnificent views; low price. Address A. Z., Colonist office.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.
---J. E. PAINTER---
Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices
Truck and dray work done. Offices 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

HELP TO HIDE CRIME.

Deplorable Result of Attorney-General's Recent Intimidation of Coroners.

Wm. Pollock's Body About to Be Interred When Bullet Holes Were Found.

Coroner Had Declined to Hold Inquest in Default of a Martin Affidavit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 6.—Owing to recent intimidation of coroners by the Attorney-General, the late Wm. Pollock, J.P., whose body was found on the beach up the coast, was about to be buried without an investigation into the circumstances surrounding his death and without the discovery of two bullet holes in his head. The remains had been prepared for burial, the coroner saying that he would not hold an inquest, before the wounds in the head were discovered. There is a bullet hole behind each ear. In the first instance the body had been only very superficially examined, and as there was no one prepared to swear that he thought there was foul play, no inquest was to have been held. There were no marks of powder about the bullet wounds and appearances now indicate that a foul murder has been committed.

Mr. Pollock's body was found on the beach at Blind channel. The remains were taken in charge by Constable Jones who in writing to the authorities here about the matter, conveyed the impression that Pollock had been drowned. The query is now offered "Why was an inquest not held up north and why did Constable Jones go out of his way to express himself as to Pollock's death under the circumstances"? It is suggested that the constable took the course he did to divert attention from what he knew and thus the easier get on the track of the murderer or murderers.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

MINING SHARES

STOCK QUOTATIONS

The past year has been a good one for investors in mining stocks. Take for example Cariboo of Camp McKinney a year ago sold for 53 cents; to-day it is selling at $1.50. War Eagle a year ago was selling at 90 cents; to-day it is in great demand at $3.09. Iron Mask a year ago was quoted at 34 cents; to-day it is $1. Virginia a year ago was quoted at 15 cents; in August last we sold Virginia at $1.10; to-day it is 46 cents. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company a year ago sold at $10; to-day it is selling at $27 to $28. Three months ago Dardanelles was almost unsaleable at 5 cents; to-day it is in great demand at 11 to 12 cents.

Athabasca	41½
Cariboo of Camp McKinney	(wanted)
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	(wanted)
Deer Park	21
Dardanelles	11¾
Dundee	27
Exchequer	7
Gopher	3¼
Iron Colt	11
Iron Horse	16½
Monte Christo	11
Noble Five	16½
Rambler-Cariboo	20
Smuggler	16
St. Keverne	(wanted)
Van Anda	4
Virginia	46
Waterloo	8½

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office.

WANTED.

List your stocks with us as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Rossland, Spokane and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Victoria Real Estate
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
In all parts of the city.
A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. Represented on the Stock Exchanges of London, England; Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland; Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

MAYORALTY

1899

To the Electors of the City of Victoria: Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the solicitation of many friends, I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate for the mayoralty, and at the forthcoming election seek the suffrages of the citizens of Victoria. Being closely identified with several large industries in the province, and in this city in particular, it will be seen that my sympathies are with the objects sought to be attained by the Committee of Fifty; and, should I be elected, I would know no party, but labor for the best interests of all. Yours respectfully,

WALTER MORRIS.

ASSAY OFFICE,
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S. assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

TERRIBLY FATAL BOILER TEST.

Explosion in English Shipbuilding Yard Kills Eight and Maims Forty.

London, Jan. 6.—A big boiler, while being tested in Hawatt's shipbuilding yard at Barking, a town about seven miles from here, burst to-day and the superintending engineer and eight men were killed. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works was wrecked. A lad was found dead 30 yards from the scene of the disaster. A number of men and boys are missing. The windows in houses half a mile away were shattered.

The terrific force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that one of the huge plates of the boiler plunged through a building a quarter of a mile distant, and that debris was hurled hundreds of yards in all directions. The factory itself, which covered several acres, was practically razed, and all the dwellings and shops in its immediate vicinity were to all intents and purposes wrecked. Windows were shattered a mile away, and telegraph and telephone wires were blown down on all sides. Distressing scenes were witnessed among the moulders' wives and other relatives of teh employees.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Venerable Senator From Manitoba Forfeits His Seat by Non-Attendance for Two Sessions.

Western Extension of Intercolonial Railway — Another Jaunt for Mr. Tarte.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The Supreme court will sit on the 14th for the delivery of judgments.

Mr. Tarte is going to inspect the leading Atlantic ports of the United States.

The Ottawa Free Press, a government organ, says the extension of the Intercolonial system to Parry Sound is almost a certainty.

A Manitoba senatorship will be declared vacant when parliament meets. Senator Sutherland, having failed to attend for two consecutive sessions, has thereby, under the B. N. A. act, forfeited his seat. On three previous occasions have senatorships thus been vacated—by Sir Edward Kenny in 1876, Col. Dickson in 1884, and Mr. Alexander in 1891. Senator Sutherland was appointed in 1871. He is in his 78th year, having been born in 1821 at what is now Winnipeg, where he has spent his whole lifetime, occupying many important mercantile and public positions.

BISHOP SULLIVAN DEAD.

One of the Ablest and Best Known Members of the Anglican Clergy in Canada.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—(Special) — Bishop Sullivan, rector of St. James' cathedral, died this morning of kidney trouble.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon. The body will lie in state during Monday morning in the cathedral, which will be draped.

Bishop Sullivan was one of the most cultivated and eloquent of the English church clergy in Canada. He preached for years in Montreal and for a year in Chicago as rector of Trinity church there, and thus had an international reputation. His labors in the diocese of Algoma as bishop from 1882 to 1894, when his active connection with that see ceased, completely broke down his health and for a couple of years he lived in Europe acting as chaplain of an English mission church at Mentone, France. In 1896 on the elevation of Canon Dumoulin to the bishopric of Niagara, he succeeded to the rectorship of St. James' cathedral, which he held till his death.

NO CHANCE FOR TREATY.

Their Friend Ned Farrer Says Liberal Ministers Kootowing Will Gain Nothing for Canada.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—(Special)—A correspondent learns to-day that Edward Farrer, the well-known journalist, who has been in Washington since the sittings of the commission, and who has had ample occasion to size up events, stated to an intimate friend here that there is no possible chance for Canada to get an acceptable treaty from the Americans.

The Auction Mart
62 DOUGLAS STRTET.
RALPH CHURTON
WILL SELL ON.
Monday, Jan. 9th 2 p.m.
HOUSEHOLD :::: FURNITURE
and general effects. Further entries may be made.

FILIPINOS' SAD CASE.

After Lifelong Fight for Independence They Cannot Surrender to Strange Master.

Prolonged and Bloody War Promised Unless Americans Abandon Annexation.

Terrible Atrocities Marking the Closing Year of Spain's Cruel Sovereignty.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the Independencia, a native paper, from Malolos, the seat of the Philippine government, says the governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the president and government. Continuing, the despatch says: "They say they fought only for the independence of the Philippines and are now unwilling to surrender to strangers."

Commenting upon President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos issued on Wednesday by Major-General Otis, the Independencia says the problem which is presented is most grave. It admits that there are only two solutions possible, namely, the Americans' abandonment of their annexation policy, realizing that the people here are not desirous of adoption into their nationality, or a prolonged and bloody war. It then cites the example of the "noble patriots of Iloilo defying General Miller," and expresses hope for a pacific termination of the crisis, but with hints of trouble.

The official organ, the Republic, is less aggressive, but not disposed to accept the suggestions of General Otis in their entirely. The Spanish papers are evidently afraid to comment on the situation.

The California regiment is still on board the transports here awaiting orders.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The correspondence published officially in connection with the peace traty contains much of interest from United States Consul Williams, who was stationed at Manila prior to the war. In one despatch Mr. Williams relates many atrocities on the parts of the Spaniards. One of these occurred on March 25, when a meeting of natives was broken up by force, many being wantonly shot to death, and many taken prisoners. The next day the sixty-two prisoners were marched to the cemetery and shot down in a body. Many of these, Mr. Williams adds, were not participants in the meeting. He also says that such horrors, though on a smaller scale, were of almost daily occurrence. He also reports that several hundred native prisoners were disposed of by being placed in low dungeons in the city walls, where they were drowned by the rise of the tide, adding: "Cruelties too horrible for an official report are detailed to me every day, and it seems that the cry of outraged humanity would soon compel Spain to abolish middle age warfare." He speaks of the influence of the church as the greatest bar to progress in the islands.

MISSISSIPPI UNDER WATER.

Heavy Rains Causing the Worst Flood in Years—All Traffic Delayed.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 6.—Heavy rains have caused extensive washouts on railroads in central Mississippi and the general condition to-day is the worst in years. Several hundred feet of track is completely submerged on the Illinois Central railway two miles north of this city and all traffic on the system has been indefinitely delayed. On the Alabama & Vicksburg railway, between Holten and Edwards, seven miles of track is eight feet under water.

ITALY'S NAVY.

Rome, Jan. 5.—Next year's naval estimates, it is asserted, will provide for eight new battleships, two being of the first class.

W. T. HARDAKER
Auctioneer
Has the largest and best adapted Auction Rooms in Victoria, No. 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St. corner of Yates. Liberal advances made on consignments, furnished houses and stocks bought outright for spot cash.

"NAVY CUT"
30 Cents - 4 Ounces.
15 " - 2 "
HARRY SALMON.

CHASED BY A CUTTER.

Sealing Schooner Enterprise Reported to Have Been Overhauled by the Rush.

Large Bookings Already Being Made for the Amur's Next Northern Trip.

According to a press despatch, the sealing schooner Enterprise, of this port, is said to have been arrested by the United States cutter Richard Rush at San Francisco on Thursday. The despatch says: "The Enterprise attempted to leave the harbor in defiance of the law, and with a customs officer on board. The Rush cleared for action and started in pursuit, overtaking the Enterprise outside the heads. The Enterprise is liable to seizure and heavy fine for being in American waters without having made proper entry. She put in here in distress some time ago and sailed, but later returned to port." Robert Ward & Co., the vessel's agents, when asked about the report yesterday, could neither confirm or deny it, having received no advices about the matter.

BOOKING FOR AMUR.

The steamer Amur, due from the North on Monday, has already a good freight awaiting her for the return voyage. A number of horses for her arrived from the Sound on the steamer City of Kingston last evening, for a party of 11 now staying at the Hotel Victoria. These, as also others in the city, have been booked as passengers on the Amur. Another steamer going northward next week is the City of Seattle, which sails on Tuesday. She is now in Quartermaster dock, Tacoma, being cleaned and painted.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Queen City returned from Ahousett and intermediate West Coast points Thursday night, bringing as freight a ton of ore from Ahousett for W. Pellew Harvey & Co. Her passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Miss Pyle, and Messrs. Peterson and Stermer.

Tug Czar went to Tacoma yesterday to tow the bark Carleton to Departure Bay, where she loads for Juneau.

Steamer Oscar carries 25 tons of hay out to Sooke on Sunday for the use of some Klondike horses there wintering, besides other freight expected to be received. She will be down from Nanaimo to-day with a load of coal. On account of the Fraser being frozen over, she was unable to deliver powder taken from here at Westminster, and was obliged to land it at Vancouver, where she was delayed 33 hours.

MR. NEILSON'S DEATH.

Member-Elect for North East Kootenay Dies Suddenly in Ontario.

The news received yesterday of the death at Almonte, Ont., of Mr. W. G. Neilson, M.P.P.-elect for the north riding of East Kootenay, was heard with general regret. He was at his brother's house at Almonte when on Thursday he was seized with congestion of the lungs and died early yesterday morning.

Mr. Neilson was born on February 16, 1862, in Ramsay township, county of Lanark, Ontario, his father being a farmer. After leaving the Almonte High school he went to the Northwest and after being employed for a time by Mr. James Ross, contractor on the C. P. R., he moved to British Columbia and has for some time past been manager for the McKenzie & Ross saw mills at Beaver and Golden, East Kootenay. He was a very bright business man and extremely popular with all who knew him. A Liberal in Dominion politics, Mr. Neilson was a staunch supporter of the Turner government and was chosen at the last general election to support the party now in opposition. Some time ago he went East to Montreal with Mrs. Neilson, who remained there in consequence of an operation which she had to undergo. At the same time the four children are ill at Calgary with scarlet fever. Mr. Neilson started West from Montreal to attend the present session of the house and while visiting his brother at Almonte on the way he was suddenly stricken down. Very general and hearty were the expressions of regret at his untimely death and sincere sympathy is felt for the wife and children whose separation and illness make their position even more painful than had circumstances been different.

SPORTS FOR THE DAY.

Hockey Match on the Ice at Beacon Hill —Basket Ball This Evening.

Ice hockey is the only outdoor sport announced for to-day, the snow having made it necessary to cancel all football engagements. The hockey match will be played on Goodacre lake if the ice is in good condition; if not the players will go to Swan lake. The teams are as follws:

Capt. Langley's Team—L. A. Campbell, Queen's University; S. D. Schultz, Toronto University; L. N. B. Bullock, Halifax hockey club; W. Langley, St. Francis Xavier College hockey team, Antigonish, N.S.; W. H. Moffett, North Sydney hockey club; W. Greenfield, Trinity College.

P. R. Daniel's Team.—Dr. Robertson, McGill University; J. Thompson, Winnipeg hockey club; H. Robinson; S. Rogers, Osgood Hall; C. Gamble, Trinity College; P. R. Daniels, Hawthorne hockey club, Montreal; F. Smith, Nelson hockey club.

BASKET BALL.

Match This Evening.

The following is the team to represent the Regiment in the match to-night at the band concert: W. Craigie, H. Jesse, A. Proctor, E. Anderson, R. Johnson, F. Merrifield, H. Proctor, with A. Hogg in reserve. Their opponents are the Swifts, whose team has been considerably strengthened, and who intend to make a strong try to lower the colors of the hitherto victorious Regiment. Mr. H. Galbraith will be asked to referee. His decisions always give unanimous satisfaction because of their absolute impartiality. The game will commence at 9:15 sharp.

Boys' Winter Suits, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2 25. All sizes, 22 to 30; best assortment. R. Williams & Co.

Comox Coke For Base Burners.
Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.
HALL, GOEPEL & CO.
Tel. No. 83. 100 Government St.

DOUKHOBORS' CHAMPION.

To Be Banished from Russia for His Share in Exporting Them to Canada.

London, Jan. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News mentions a rumor from St. Petersburg that Count Leo Tolstoi will be banished for championing the cause of the dissenters who are being persecuted into wholesale emigration from the Caucasian districts mostly for Canada, whither one of Tolstoi's sons is going to inspect land that has been acquired for the emigrants.

TRANSVAAL TYRANNIES.

Uitlanders Heavily Fined for Protesting Against Murder of Englishman.

London, Jan. 5.—Great indignation is felt in Cape circles in London at the news that a Uitlander who took part in the mass meeting held on Christmas day at Johannesburg, to protest against the murder of an Englishman named Edgar by a Boer policeman, has been fined £10, while the vice-president and the secretary of the South African League, also arrested at the same meeting, have been liberated on bail of £1,000.

Pretoria, Jan. 5.—The British agent here, Mr. Coningham Greene, declines to forward to the Queen the petition reciting the wrongs of the Uitlanders and appealing for protection in such steps as may be found necessary to "terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs," which grew out of the recent mass meeting at Johannesburg to protest against the killing of Edgar, an Englishman, by a Boer policeman. Mr. Greene bases his refusal on the ground that the Transvaal government is already attending to the grievances described in the petition.

FRENCH SHORE RIGHTS.

Semi-Official Statement That They Are Likely to Be Abandoned to Great Britain.

Paris, Jan. 6.—From well-informed quarters here it is regarded as probable that France and Great Britain will reach an agreement on the Newfoundland shore question, which will be satisfactory to Great Britain.

St. John's, Jan. 6.—General satisfaction is expressed by the colonial press at French utterances indicating a willingness to settle the French shore question for monetary compensation. When the report of the British royal commission is published it will show that the French fishery operations on the west shore of Newfoundland are extremely trifling, while the St. Pierre archipelago owes its prosperity mainly to the smuggling traffic of which it is the headquarters.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fashoda backdown being likely to prevent her from putting forward unreasonable de-

DREYFUS ILL.

London, Jan. 5.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a dispatch from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, saying that former Captain Dreyfus, now on Devil's Island has had a serious attack of dysentry and a physician had been summoned from Cayenne to attend him.

GOMEZ IN THE WOODS.

Havana, Jan. 6.—General Brook has declined a proposal to send a special envoy into the woods to find General Gomez and to treat with him as an equal power in the island.

LIZZIE DAVENPORT DEAD.

London, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Charles Matthews, the actress, formerly known as Miss Lizzie Davenport, died yesterday at Brighton.

VANCOUVER AND WESTMINSTER

Record Cargo of Halibut—Enough of the Cold Spell—Boys Rob Bank's Mail Box.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 6.—The steamer New England reached here from the halibut banks to-day with a record catch consisting of 180,000 pounds of fish.

R. Parker, who arrived in Vancouver to-day from Sapperton, tells of a horrible experience on Mount Baker. Parker fell down a crevice in the glacier 50 feet. His arm and leg were broken. He was hauled out with ropes and taken 19 miles before the shattered limbs could be attended to.

The weather in Vancouver continues very cold, and the citizens are anxious for a thaw. Owing to defective and merely fair weather, plumbing throughout the city, hundreds of water pipes have burst.

The sad news has reached the city of the death of ex-Motorman McEwen at Dawson from typhoid fever. F. S. Barnard, late manager of the electric road, George Brown and Mr. McEwen left for Dawson together last year. Mr. McEwen's death took place on November 21 last.

Mrs. H. Miles, of Vancouver, died yesterday. An infant daughter survives.

Peter Harrity, a man who for the past four months has been employed as bridge worker on the Canadian Pacific railway, died yesterday at New Westminster from a paralytic stroke.

At the Mainland Teachers' Institute meeting at Westminster, papers were read by Miss Newman on Kindergarten work; by J. R. H. Ker on arithmetical problems; J. J. Dougan on the schoolroom in relation to citizenship; and R. J. Clarke on reading. The question drawer was presided over by Inspector Cowperthwaite. Sir Hibbert Tupper Rev. Mr. McLean and Judge Bole addressed the meeting.

Westminster's stolen mail mystery has been satisfactorily cleared up by the prompt action of the assistant post office inspector, Mr. Greenfield. The theft was of mail matter from the box of the Bank of British Columbia, and at first was thought to be the work of experienced crooks. It turns out, however, to have been committed by three boys of tender years, a lad named Lusier being the boss of the gang. Lusier says it was not the first robbery, that they have stolen mail before, at one time getting the keys to a man's box and stealing $5 out of a letter. In the case of the present robbery, torn letters, checks and envelopes were scattered along Columbia street.

Bargains in Flannelette Blouses, which have never been equalled in Victoria, at the Sterling, 33 Yates St.

FASTEST ON RECORD.

M. A. Mahoney Made the Trip From Dawson to Skagway in Fourteen Days.

Story of the Lynching of Jolly at Eagle City Denied by Late Arrivals.

The steamer City of Seattle, which arrived at the outer wharf at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, had on board about 60 passengers from Lynn Canal points. Some of these had but recently arrived from Dawson, one—Mr. M. A. Mahoney, who is now at the Hotel Victoria—having made the trip from Dawson to Skagway in 14 days, the fastest time on record. He left Dawson on December 14 with T. A. Munro, whom he raced out for a purse of $1,000. Munro had not arrived at Skagway when the City of Seattle left. Mr. Mahoney found a good trail most of the way out, and as he could get his meals and sleeping accommodation along the route, he came out light. As soon as all the rivers and lakes are frozen over, a man with a good dog team should even beat Mahoney's time.

Among other passengers who landed here were Col. R. S. Weatherly and his private secretary, C. M. Miall, who left Dawson on November 18; Frank Kallferly, of White Pass City; Louis Loisy, of Atlin; J. W. Randolph, of Juneau; and J. H. Dixon and partner, of Atlin.

From Skagway the only news of importance is that pertaining to a fire which destroyed the Empire theatre and its contents, entailing a loss of $15,000.

The story given out by the passengers on the steamer Rosalie that Mr. Al. Cody, collector of customs at Eagle City, had been run out of the city, and that a Mr. Jolly had been lynched at Eagle City, is denied by Mr. Thomas McMahan, a late arrival.

A good many stories of new finds in all sections of the country are reported. Included in these are three creeks—Union, Horse and Quartz—emptying into Surprise lake, Atlin district. The winter has been very mild in that district, and Atlin lake and parts of Taku river are still open. The latest arrival from there was Mr. J. C. Duffie, who left on Christmas day.

Just before the Seattle left Skagway, Major Bliss arrived from Fort Selkirk, and he will probably be down on the next steamer. There has been a mining excitement at the Fort, good finds having been made at the headwaters of the McMillan river and on Sullivan creek, which runs into the Yukon 30 miles above the Pelly. The Chilcoot Indians are causing some uneasiness in this vicinity, being short of provisions. The military authorities are attending to their wants.

THE ADAM'S POISONING.

New York, Jan. 5.—Up to a late hour to-night the promised arrest in the Adam's poisoning case has not materialized.

OLYMPUS AGLOW.

London, Jan. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "A severe earthquake shock was felt here about 3 o'clock this morning, which was followed by another of a milder character. At the same time a glow was distinctly observed over Mount Olympus on the Macedonian border."

LANGUAGE OF NOOTKA SOUND.

The historical date of the origin of the language is shown by the word for "Englishman," kintshautsh man, which being done into English is "King George man," and distinguishes us from our Yankee cousin, who, whether he hailed from north or south or east or west of his vast territory is always known as a Boston man. Meanwhile another element crept in. Across the great prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest, over the peaks and through the gorges of the Rockies came the trapper of the Hudson Bay Company, the French-Canadian voyageur, a man accustomed to deal with Indians, and his individuality is strongly impressed into the jargon, which adopted his words with the article attached. Thus, under the letter L in the Chinook vocabulary we find that nearly all the words are French; lassiet, "a plate," lashase, "chair," lemahto, "hammer," leplet (le petre), "priest," Calipeen, "a rifle," and Siwash, "Indian," are from the French carbine and savage.

The imitation of sounds, almost an Indian's chief instinct, has produced a number of words—tintin, "a bell," tiktik, "a watch," and, most curious of all, tumtum, "the chart," (not that part of the human anatomy subject to periodical pains during childhood, which it might be expected they mean). The word has also come to mean to think or to wish; Nica tumtum chako hyu suass—"It is my heart (I think) that a big rain is coming." The origin of many of the words is unknown, and these were probably the result of some passing event; but many grew from very strange causes. Pelton means "a fool," and is also an adjective, "foolish," and it had its origin in this way: In the very early days there was a half-witted man named Pelton, who did very strange things, living at a settlement near the mouth of the Columbia river, and, as he was well known, any strange conduct on the part of anyone came to be reported as "All the same Pelton."—Chamber's Journal.

THE FIGHTING ENGINEERS OF THE OREGON.

Eternal vigilance is the price of good engines. Robert Milligan, fighting engineer, and the men under him put the Oregon where the men behind the guns could destroy the best ships of Spain. The Oregon started down the Pacific without a war time complement of men—27 short in the engineer's force, and 67 less than her builders furnished on her trial trip. This meant work for the 94 who had to steam her to Jupiter inlet. When the ship stopped they worked all the harder, for there was coaling to be done, and overhauling in careful haste. When the coaling was specially rapid, the officers and men of the engineer's force worked 24 hours on end. The ship started when the bunkers were filled.

Not an ounce of salt water was allowed in the Oregon's boilers. Milligan, writing from Callao to a brother officer, said: "I fear I am becoming the most unpopular man in the ship, because I am determined that we shall not put salt water in the boilers, and to that end have insisted to the captain that, if necessary, we must cut down the fresh water allowance for officers and men to the bare amount necessary for drinking and cooking."—Arthur Warren, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

Dress Goods and Millinery at cost for the next 10 days at the Sterling Annual Clearance Sale, 33 Yates St.

FRANCE'S NEW VICE.

"Petrolism" the Latest Thing Which Is Sapping the Nation's Strength.

Paris Correspondence of London Telegraph.

Petrolism is the new vice that threatens the brains, the strength and the purses of Parisian and Frenchmen, or, rather, it is the old vice, alcoholism, in a new and startling form. Have we not heard of morphomania, and even of the woebegone idiots who drank eau de cologne when they can get nothing more fiery? But petrolism is, in truth, a grim novelty almost without parallel. Nobody can say for certain what its origin was nor what its future will be, but the competent authorities are painfully aware that the terrible habit has made considerable progress in Paris already.

The excise and customs duties on alcohol of all kinds was lately raised, whereby it was rendered more difficult for the intemperate man to indulge repeatedly in his little glass. But this increase in the price does not explain the phenomena, because the duties were raised a few days ago, whereas petrolism has, it seems, been going on for a considerable time. For one of the urban districts in the neighborhood of the Bastille contains a respectable number of "petroliques," as the physicians term them, and in the outskirts of Paris many more ill-starred people are addicted to it. The taste for this disagreeable beverage grows upon the consumer, it is said, until it develops into an irresistible passion. The doctors have not yet had opportunities to study its effects, and their views, lacking a firm basis, are divergent. The consensus of opinion, however, maintains that the intoxication produced by petrolism is of a melancholy nature which tinges things in gray. The petroleum drinker is sad, discontented, despairing. Unlike whiskey, the mineral oil never bestows "Dutch courage" upon the quaffer, who is rarely quarrelsome or pugnacious. Moreover, his sleep at night would not seem to be very injuriously affected by it.

Generally speaking, the "petroliques" sleep calmly enough, and even their general health is not as rapidly undermined as by the alcoholic beverages in common demand. Here, however, opinions differ. Some doctors hold that the gravest organic changes are caused by the use, which is also an abuse of petroleum, and that the germs of mortal diseases are called into being. The manner in which the latest batch of "petroliques" was discovered is curious. A firm in the city furnished petroleum to certain retail shops. The head of one of the latter complained of short measure. The wholesale merchant denied the charge and proved that he was right. Then the retail dealer set himself to discover the clew to the mystery, but for a long time in vain. None of the liquid was removed from the premises nor spilled, and yet it continued to disappear. At last it was discovered that their workmen drank it to raise their laboring power to the proper level.

Another confraternity of tipplers was convicted of the offense in a different way. A usually sober and hard working man, who was happy though married, began suddenly to stagger home in a state of half seas over. His spouse, horrified at the prospective before her searched his pockets, and to her surprise found that his funds were not lower than before. Neither was he ever late, strange to say. Unable to solve the riddle, she confided it to one of her married friends. The latter had an husband of her own, who was in the same boat. They put their heads together, and, after some days of shadowing and inquiring, the two sorrowing matrons learned that their lords and masters were slaves to petroleum. This curious and reprehensible vice is, I am told, receiving careful attention in medical circles in Paris. The authorities will hardly take it up until they are ready to tax it.

CIVILIZATION IN THE TROPICS.

The territorial expansion now contemplated, would not extend our institutions, because the proposed colonies are incapable of civilized self-government. It would not extend our nation, because these regions are already full of alien races, and are not habitable by Anglo-Saxon people. The strength of Anglo-Saxon civilization lies in the mental and physical activity of men and in the growth of the home. Where activity is fatal to life the Anglo-Saxon decays, mentally, morally, physically. The home cannot endure in the climate of the tropics. Mr. Ingersoll once said that if a colony of New England preachers and Yankee schoolma'ams were established in the West Indies the third generation would be seen riding bareback on Sunday to the cockfights. Civilization is, as it were, suffocated in the tropics. It lives, as Benjamin Kidd suggests, as though under deficiency of oxygen. The only American who can live in the tropics without demoralization is the one who has duties at home and will never go there.

The advances of civilization are wholly repugnant to the children of the tropics. To live without care, reckless and dirty, to have no duties and to be in no hurry, with the lottery, cockfights and games of chance for excitement, is more to them than rapid transit, telegraphic communication, literature, art, education, and all the joys of Saxon civilization. The Latin republics fail for reasons inherent in the nature of the people. There is little civic coherence among them; feelings are mistaken for realities, words for deeds, and boasting for accomplishment. Hence, great words, lofty sentiments, fuss and feathers generally take the place of action.—David Starr Jordan in the New World.

By the will of the late John L. Gardner, of Boston, $275,000 is set apart in trust for public institutions, to be paid at his widow's death. Of this sum $100,000 is left to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; $100,000 to the Boston Lying-in hospital; $50,000 to the Massachusetts General hospital, and $25,000 to the town of Brookline for its public library. A most unusual clause in the will provides that his executors may refrain from collecting any debt due to him which does not exceed $3,000.

ROYAL
DRY HOP
YEAST CAKES
BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD
LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT. CHICAGO, ILL
TORONTO ONT.

FRANKLYN AND WATER.

Franklyn differed from his own generation in not dreading water. Not merely did he approve of water internally, but externally as well. Swimming, he maintained, was one of the most healthful and agreeable exercises in the world, and if one did not "know how to swim, * * * a warm bath, by cleaning and purifying the skin is found very salutary. * * * * I speak from my own experience, frequently repeated, and that of others who I have recommended this."

In the year 1778, when suffering from a cutaneous trouble, he says, "I took a hot bath twice a week two hours at a time," with the utmost benefit, and a subsequent neglect, when he "hardly bathed in these three months," served to bring on a second attack. In the last years of his life, when suffering from a complication of maladies, Cutler relates that he "used a warm bath every day," in a bathing vessel said to be a curiosity. It is copper, in the form of a slipper. He sits in the heel, and his legs go into the vamp on the instep he has a place to fix his book, and where he sits and enjoys himself. About the time I left the city of Philadelphia, they chose him president of the executive council. His accepting the office is a sure sign of senility. But would it not be a capital subject for an historical painting—the doctor placed at the head of the council board in his bathing slipper?"—The Century.

COLLATERAL INFLUENCE OF THE SHIP CANAL.

Building operations in Manchester are progressing at a rate which has no parallel in the long history of the town; the streets are so thronged with traffic that the problem of dealing with them in such manner as to avoid positive congestion is forcing itself upon the inhabitants. Returns of the railway companies, running into Manchester, show an annual increase so marked that company after company has initiated and carried out, or is in course of carrying out, additions and improvements of a most extensive character, having for their object the increase of their carrying and storing capacity; in a word, threatened decay has been turned into vigorous growth, and adversity into prosperity.

No competent person would for a moment hesitate, if asked for the reason for this unparalleled progress. It is one of the results of the Manchester ship canal.—W. H. Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for January.

One of the largest landed proprietors in Europe is the Prince of Schwartzenberg, who owns 207,371 hectares of land in Austria, Bohemia and Bavaria. As many as 296 different industries are conducted on them, giving employment to over 7,000 persons, about one-third of them women.

On the 29th of the present month a monument in memory of John McDonough will be unveiled in New Orleans. He is honored as the father of the public school system in New Orleans, giving liberally to it of his ample fortune, and the monument has been erected by subscriptions from the teachers and the pupils in the city.

DIED.

SCHROEDER—At Jubilee hospital, on the 5th instant, Mrs. William Schroeder, aged 29 years.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, corner Michigan and Menzies streets, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

IRVINE—At Rosebank, Cedar Hill, on the 4th inst., Albert, infant twin son of John and Alice Irvine, aged 4 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE! FIRE!
DOWN AND UP AGAIN.
FRANK CAMPBELL,
The Well Known Tobbaconist,
Can be found at the Old Post Office with a new lot of cigars, tobaccos and smokers' articles.
New York, Coast and local papers on sale.
Give Frank a call.

AMUSEMENTS.

A. O. U. W. HALL
This Afternoon at 2:30 p.m.
THE HARRY LINDLEY CO.
Will give their last matinee
"The Factory Girl"
To-night Grand Double Bill. The Romantic Six-Act Melodrama, "HIS GREAT REVENGE," followed by "'TWAS IN TRAFALGAR'S BAY."
Mdlle Atlantis in fire dances. New songs.

Victoria Theatre, Wednesday, Jan. 11
GENEROUS COMIC FEAST!
CHAS. E. BLANEY'S
BIG EXTRAVAGANZA SUCCESS
A BOY WANTED
A modern conception of Comedy happily fashioned. Grim laughing ideas.
Prices—25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
Seats on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Store.

LOST OR FOUND.

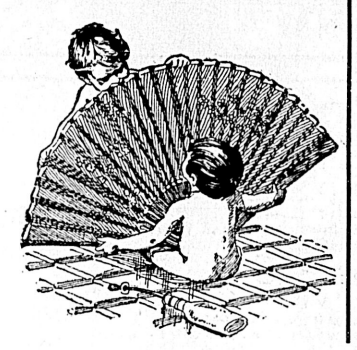
LOST—A small rough haired terrier; answers to the name "Jack." Finder will be rewarded by returning to Hotel Victoria. j4

LOST—A watch charm, a $5 gold piece with raised initials "M.R." on it. Finder return to 16 Humboldt street and receive a suitable reward. j4

LOST—A pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses in morocco case. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. d28

STRAYED—On Wednesday, fox terrier dog 7 months old; black and tan face; black and white body; information be gladly received at E. & N. Station.

Natural Wood Finish Preserved



Why go to the expense of hardwood floors and then spoil them with applications of oil, varnish or shellac?
OLD ENGLISH FLOOR WAX
contains no injurious ingredients. It gives the polished waxed surface always considered the perfection in finish of hardwood floors.
"Waxed Floors," a booklet, tells how to treat hardwood floors. Free.
BARRON, BOYLE & CO., Cincinnati, O.
FOR SALE BY
PETER McQUADE & SON,
Importers of Ship Chandlery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Window Glass.
Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. Telephone 41. Established 1858.

BUY SOMETHING USEFUL. SELECT a pair of our very handsome Holiday Slippers. They will last for years. Two fine pictures given away this week,
J. FULLERTON - 102 Government Street.

CLASSIFED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Good two-horse bobsleighs, at Porter's wharf. Apply Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., Ltd. j5

BUSINESS FOR SALE or exchange, cheap. Apply "Cheap," Colonist office. j4

FOR SALE BY TENDER—Tenders will be received by the undersigned until January 6 for the purchase of the Three Star saloon, corner Fort and Wharf streets, Victoria, B.C. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Proprietor, Three Star saloon. d31

FOR SALE—Horse, light express and cart; in good condition; can be seen at 34 Pioneer street. d17

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A farm of 160 acres, on the Mainland, with a comfortable hard-finished six-roomed cottage; all kinds of fruit; convenient to boats, railways, schools and churches. For particulars address B. W. Colonist office. n18

FOR SALE—A fine buggy horse; also top buggy and harness. Apply M., this office. n10-tf

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—About half value or less—188 acres on the Koksilah river, 3 miles south from Cowichan Station, E. & N. railway; 140 acres enclosed; 50 acres pasture, timothy grass; 10 acres cleared; orchard, house, barn and fences; government road; good fishing, etc.; got to be sold, as the owner leaves for Scotland. Address D. Stewart, Cowichan Station P. O., B. C.; who can meet purchaser at the station. Come and see this property and tell your price, etc. d18

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURKISH OR RUSSIAN BATHS can be had with the hygienic vapor bath cabinet. Agent, H. Jackman, Health Food Store, 36 Government street, near the post office. j7

IF YOU NEED BUTTER OR EGGS it will pay you to see us; our prices are right. Hams, bacon, lard, etc. Robert Eccles, provisions, City Market. j7

NEEDLEWORK CLASSES commence January 7; lessons given every afternoon at 3:30; Saturdays, 9:15 to 10:30 a.m. (senior pupils); from 10:45 to 12 p.m. (junior pupils); fees, one lesson a week, 50 cents per month. Further particulars on application to Miss Boorman, 120 Michigan street. j7

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Van Anda Copper & Gold Company will be held in the office of the company, room 606 Bailey building, Seattle, Washington, on Tuesday, January 17th, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m. Harry W. Treat, Secretary. j4

C. M. COOKSON—First-class plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fittings. Corner Broad and Johnson streets. Tel. 674. Jobbing promptly attended to. j4

HYPNOTISM AND MESMERISM—Would you like to learn it, for mental and physical development, and be able to overcome sickness and bad habits, in yourself and others? Would you study an art that will help you to newer and higher fields of thought? If so, address Hypnotist, Colonist office. j4

MRS. RAAB—Clairvoyant medium. No. 9 Store street. d28

SPECIAL FAST MAIL FOR DAWSON—Jack Carr, Yukon pioneer mail carrier, will leave Seattle and Victoria January 10th, for Dawson, with his well known swiftest dog team on the Yukon; he has provisions stored every fifty miles, knows all short cuts and will handle light express, as well as mail; letters, $1.00 each. Send or deliver all letters to Thomas Geiger, San Francisco Baths, 87 Government street, Victoria. Note: Dawson sports are willing to back Carr for a race from Dawson to the Coast for $10,000.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday J. G. Taylor, Secretary. n11

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

MUSICAL.

PROF. KAUFFMANN, from Chicago—Piano, violin and mandolin. Room 77, Five Sisters block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms. n24

TO LET OR LEASE.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, single, en suite or unfurnished. 90 Douglas street. j7

FOR RENT—Six-roomed house, 214 Cook street; in splendid condition Apply grocery store, corner of Cook and Frederick streets. j5

TO LET—February 1st, an office; late Y. M. C. A. library room. Apply to Adjutant Ayre, Salvation Army. j5

TO LET—Everett Exchange saloon, corner Craigflower and Esquimalt roads. Apply on premises. d31

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms in suites at 104 Pandora st. Apply 97 Quadra st. d2-1

TO LET—Three cottages on Centre road, Spring Ridge, at $5 per month; also house with 3½ acres of land at Oaklands. Apply 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge. d15

TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms, single or double, with or without board in a good locality; terms moderate. 51 Vancouver street. Please call any time in the morning. n18

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; two miles from railway (Duncan); 69 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C. Oct. 30.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—About half value or less—188 acres on the Koksilah river, 3 miles south from Cowichan Station, E. & N. railway; 140 acres enclosed; 50 acres pasture, timothy grass; 10 acres cleared; orchard, house, barn and fences; government road; good fishing, etc.; got to be sold, as the owner leaves for Scotland. Address D. Stewart, Cowichan Station P. O., B. C.; who can meet purchaser at the station. Come and see this property and tell your price, etc. d18

WANTED.

WANTED—Partner with $500, for Atlin lake. Address M. S., Colonist office. j7

WANTED—A girl for general store in Victoria West. Apply at store opposite Falrall's brewery, Russel Station, between 8 and 10 a.m. or 7 and 9 p.m. j6

WANTED—Position by Japanese, to do cooking, housework, etc.; one wants work for half day. Japanese Mission, 27 Broughton street. j6

WANTED—Lady solicitor; experience not necessary. Call at 104 Pandora, between 1 and 4 p.m. Upstairs.

MRS. PATTON will be pleased to receive pupils for lessons in Battenberg and point lace at 228 Fort street. j4

WANTED—Ward room steward for H.M.S. Leander. Apply on board. j4

WANTED—A young woman to take care of children. Apply 19 South Turner street. j4

WANTED—To purchase, a cottage, with modern improvements; must be cheap; purchaser will pay cash. Address J., this office. d31

WANTED—At 131 Douglas street, ladies' and gents' cast off clothing, boots and shoes. S. Cooness. d28

GENTLEMAN—27—Desires correspondence with lady, with view to marriage. Address Regina, office of this paper. d28

WANTED—Work of any kind by young married man; good references. Address X. M., Colonist office. d28

WANTED—2,000 rockmen and laborers for White Pass & Yukon railway; wages 35 cents per hour; rock station work, $1 to $1.50 per yard; work guaranteed; good camps; work 9 hours a day. Apply to M. J. Heney, contractor, room 4, third floor Inns of Court Bd., Vancouver, B.C. d17

A YOUTH, 16, desires situation; good knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; would make himself generally useful; good references. Address T. G., Colonist office. n30

WANTED—By experienced young man, position as shipping clerk, or tallyman preferred; wages low at start. Address P.O. Box 313, Victoria. n23

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

Ladies---

What makes soiled linen whiter
Than freshly fallen snow?
What makes one's work far lighter?
I'm sure you'd like to know.
Then spread the news through all the land,
'Tis "Pendray's Own Electric Brand."

Tell all your poor relations
Who riches want to find,
Wealth brings its own temptations,
'Twere better to my mind
To cleanse one's self and live in hope—
Try "Pendray's Own Electric Soap."

Why do you bring your household goods
From far across the sea;
You know they do you little good—
The same applies to me—
Then use soap made in our own land,
The best is "Our Electric Brand."

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Lipton's
Ceylon
Teas=====
...AT...
...JAMESON'S...
33 FORT STREET.
Phone 128

AFTER MANY YEARS

Of Suffering from Gravel, Mr. J. N. Babcock Recovers.

Thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills Which Cured Him Speedily and Thoroughly—Mr. Babcock's Story in His Own Emphatic Words.

Sharbot Lake, Jan. 6.—A Dresden despatch, to the Canadian press last week describes how ex-Reeve W. G. Gragg, of that town, was cured of severe Inflammatory Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, after the best doctors had failed to benefit him, and after many so-called "remedies" had proved utterly useless.

This story has been the subject of a great deal of interesting discussion here, and it has been ascertained that Dodd's Kidney Pills are an article in universal use in this district.

"Mr. Gragg cannot tell me anything about Dodd's Kidney Pills that I don't know already," said a well-known lawyer, who was discussing the matter with a group of friends yesterday. "I have known them to cure cases of Rheumatism incurable."

"I have experienced what Dodd's Kidney Pills will do," said Mr. John Nicholas Babcock, another well-known resident. "I suffered the most acute tortures from Gravel and other Kidney Diseases, for twenty long years. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills, and for various so called cures, but with no lasting benefit.

"I didn't believe Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me, but expected to get a little temporary relief from their use. I was completely and thoroughly cured by them though. There is no Kidney medicine on earth to compare with Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Scores of people in this district testify gratefully to the wonderful power and virtue of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Every phase of Kidney Disease, including Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Impure Blood, Heart Failure, Paralysis, Dropsy, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, and Women's Troubles, yield, positively and speedily, to the power of this great Life Saver.

PERSONAL.

H. Peck, who arrived per Kingston yesterday, please call at the Colonist office.

Hewitt Bostock, M. P., left this morning for Kootenay, and will from there go to Ottawa for the approaching session of parliament.

Charles Windsor, of Vancouver, is in the city.

George Rudge, proprietor of the Port Simpson hotel, returned last evening from a visit to Vancouver.

D. Kennedy, chief engineer of the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Beaver, is in the city. Navigation is closed by the ice between New Westminster and Chilliwack—the Beaver's route.

Thomas O'Connell, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

J. T. Brewster, of Revelstoke, registered at the Driard last evening.

W. F. Saters, of Tacoma,, is at the New England.

Capt. J. S. Gibson, of Chemainus, and Capt. G. E. Stone, of the ship City of Florence, are guests at the Victoria.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire halls are connected with telephone 538.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas st. between Fort and View.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
32—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates and Fernwood streets.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—Kings road and Second street.
54—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Installed Officers.—Grand Master Henderson, assisted by a staff of grand officers, installed officers of Peerless Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., last evening. Among the officers installed were — McLean, noble grand; W. J. Hanna, treasurer; and Hinkson Siddall, secretary.

Withdrawn.—After further consideration, Mr. W. H. Ellis has withdrawn his address to the electors of South Ward, deciding that he cannot undertake the duties of the aldermanic position, for which, at the request of many friends, he had consented to be a candidate.

All forms of scrofula, sores, boils, pimples and eruptions are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Lindley Company.—For the matinee in the A. O. U. W. hall this afternoon the Lindley company will present "The Factory Fire," while in the evening there will be a double bill—"His Great Revenge," and "'Twas in Trafalgar Bay." The company close their Victoria engagement on Tuesday.

For the Children.—The Christmas tree and entertainment which was to have been given by the members of the local lodge of the Universal Brotherhood last Monday, and postponed on account of the weather, is to be held this evening at 7 o'clock at their rooms in the Williams block, Broad street. All children will receive a hearty welcome, and arrangements have been made to ensure a thoroughly good time.

Locomotive Derailed.—As the evening train on the Victoria & Sidney railway was approaching the Hillside station yesterday afternoon, the locomotive and tender were derailed and fell over on their sides. Fortunately both the engineer and fireman escaped without serious injury. It was at a switch that the locomotive left the track, the frog having been blocked by frozen snow. The train was running slow at the time, so that the passenger car was not pulled off the track.

Liberals to Organize.—At a meeting of Liberals held in the office of Hunter & Oliver last evening, it was decided to proceed with the formation of a new Liberal association, and a further meeting will be held on Thursday evening next. The meeting was warm and interesting, the feeling of a majority of those present being that the time was ripe for a revolt against "Templemanism," as one of those present put it.

Branching Out.—Mr. George J. Cook, who has been carrying on business at Victoria West during the past five years, has just recently opened up in a larger way of business in the old post office building, Russell station, Victoria West, and in conjunction with the smaller store that he has hitherto occupied in keeping a nice assortment of groceries of the finest quality at the cheapest possible prices; also a lot of dry goods, boots and shoes, candies, cigars, tobacco and cigarettes, and has quite a nice tailoring establishment in the smaller store; a lending library is also in connection with the above, and an assortment of stationery and school books. Mr. Cook would be pleased to see all his old friends and as many new ones as possible. Call and see him. *

Promenade Concert.—The programme for the band concert at the Drill hall this evening is as follows:

PART I.

Overture to "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
Selection fr. "Les Huguenots" .....
Concert Waltzes—"Krolls Ball Klange" ..... Lumbye
Selection fr. "An American Beauty" ..... Kerker

PART II.

Basket-ball—Swifts v. 5th Regiment.
Half-time play .....
Song and Dance—"The Coon Wedding" ..... Finn
Half-time play .....
March—"Nibelunger" ..... Wagner
God Save the Queen.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE BY DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Mr. Geo. Browne, painter, of Woodville, Ont., Victoria Co., says:—"For thirteen years I was a sufferer from bleeding piles, and the intense agony which I passed through during those years and relief I obtained by Chase's Ointment prompts me to give this testimonial. My physician wished me to have an operation but I felt I could be cured without the knife. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure."

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return—Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill, small dose, small price.

Heavy Driving Ulsters, $5 50, $6 75, $7.00, $8.50. B. Williams & Co.

PASSENGERS.

By str. City of Kingston from the Sound:

Capt. Bendrott.	E. N. Cunley.
Mrs. T. L. Briggs.	Mrs. Cunley.
Miss Sherman.	Miss Cunley.
Miss Briggs.	Dr. Dalvage.
R. Collister.	G. E. Hurley.
H. B. Hughes.	Mrs. Hurley.
Robt. Hall.	Miss Tingley.
E. H. Francis.	J. B. Martin.
J. W. Parker.	Mrs. Martin.
S Coburn.	Dr. Kenner.
H. Peck.	J. Miller.
D. W. Osburn.	A. Lawson.
Mrs. Osburn.	J. Williams.
J. C. Bennett.	A. Cromble.
P. Farlan.	Joe Petakl.
Bruce Brier.	J. Tunondi.
G. R. Boynton.	W. Sater.
Capt. Gutter.	R. E. Cody.
W. Cook.	Jack Carr.
J. J. Ward.	

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver.

E. E. Welch.	D. Kennedy.
A. D. Taylor.	T. W. Scott.
G. E. Stone.	H. A. Gardner.
Miss Green	J. T. Brewster.
John Green.	K. Douglas.
Chas. Windsor.	Miss McIntyre.
Geo. Rudge.	J. Casement.
Dr. Mitchell.	J. B. Lovell.
J. S. Gibson.	G. L. Frallck.
Geo. E. Gill.	P. Hickey.
Chas. Smith.	

CONSIGNEES.

By str. City of Kingston from the Sound:

Speed Bros.	G. C. Hinton & Co.
P. S. & B. L. Co.	Province Pub. Co.
H. E. Levy.	E. G. Prior & Co.
W. Mable.	J. Barnsley & Co.
G. E Munro	Henderson. Bros.
F R. Stewart & Co.	R. H. Johnson.
J. W. Mellor.	D. E. Campbell.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

W. Dalby.	S. A. Baird.
W. Cowper.	T. C. Rayner.
Mrs. Goward.	A. & W. Wilson.
H. L. Salmon.	J. C. Darling
Fell & Co.	Ames-Holden Co
Shaw & D.	Dom. Express Co.
D. H. Ross & Co.	Wilson Bros.
Province Pub. Co.	Lenz & Leiser.
J. Johnson.	McCandless Bros.
A. Barker.	Speed Bros.
S. Leiser & Co.	B. C. Market Co.
Clark & Pearson.	

"WE WANT" Every Housekeeper in Canada to try a Sealed Lead Packet of

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

THIS VERY WEEK. If you haven't any money, borrow it, but get the tea sure - - - 40c, 50c 60c.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer from Vancouver.
Str. Kingston from Port Townsnd.
Str. Princess Louise from Westminster.
Str. Garland from Port Angeles.
Str. City of Seattle from Wrangel.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer for Vancouver.
Str. Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. City of Seattle for Port Townsend.
Str. Princess Louise for Westminster.
Str. Garland for Port Angeles.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to part (seven and one-fourth (7¼) acres) of Section Nineteen (19), Victoria District (now within the limits of Victoria City).

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Joseph Despard Pemberton, on the 17th January, 1863, and numbered 745.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 8th December, 1898.

SAVE FUEL AND HEALTH

By using weather strips on doors and windows. Orders for strips, jobbing and all kinds of carpenter work promptly attended to.

J. P. BURGESS, Carpenter, 10 Broughton St.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

CHRISTIE & LEWIS—109 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 90 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

QUEENS—AM. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, pr.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

LUMBER AND STOVEWOOD.

J. A. SAYWARD, 32 Constance street. 'Phone 25. Wood cut in stove lengths, $1.25 per cord, delivered.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Lt., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

PAINT.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

STEAM LAUNDRY.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

ED LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and and Fort street, Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

CREAMERIES, BUTTER FACTORIES, LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle.....

The E B EDDY CO. Limited

J. MITCHELL, Agen
Victoria and Vancouver

JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.

FEW OF OUR PRICES

Waltham Watches from	$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from	5.00
In Solid Silver Cases	6.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from	35.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from	18.00
JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.	
Diamonds set in Solid Gold Scarf Pins from	2.00
Solid Gold Rings from	1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for	2.00

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

68-68½ YATES STREET.

Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND Steamer

CLAYOQUOT

will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo.....Thursday 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada.....Friday 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo.....Saturday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria.....Tuesday 6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board, or at Porter's wharf. 415

Washington & Alaska SS. Co

CUT RATES.

STEAMSHIP "City of Seattle"

Leaves Outer Wharf on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 10 FOR Skagway and Dyea And Intermediate Points.

DODWELL & CO., Ltd
64 Government street, Agents. Telephone 580.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry.

NORTHBOUND. No. 2 D'ly.	No. 4 Sat.	TIME TABLE. Effective Nov. 19, 1898.		SOUTHBOUND. No. 1 D'ly.	No. 3 Sat.
a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.
9:00	3:00	Dc. Victoria	Ar.	12:n.	6:25
9:30	3:29	Goldstream		11:33	5:59
10:19	4:14	Shawnigan Lake		10:42	5:08
10:58	4:45	Duncans		10:04	4:37
p.m.					
12:30	6:00	Nanaimo		8:40	3:23
12:45	6:20	Ar. Wellington	De.	8:25	3:10

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return on Monday.

For rates and all information apply at company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

CITY TICKET OFFICE
75 Government St

Leave Arrive
8:00 p.m..CITY OF KINGSTON..4:15 p.m.
Connecting at Seattle with "Great Northern Flyer."

J. H. ROGERS, Agt.

Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE, NO. 39

Takes effect January 1, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. train No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island— Sunday at 23 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria — Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for for Alberni and Sound ports, the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month; Quatsino and Cape Scott, 20th.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.

SAVE MONEY

BY

Taking Most Direct Route East

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

..AND..

SOO PACIFIC LINE

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND BOSTON

Without Change

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE ..VIA..

St. John, Boston, Halifax, New York.

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER, Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Honolulu and Hilo

British-American Line.

SS. GARONNE

(4,000 tons.)

C. G. CONRADI, Commander.

Sails for Hilo and Honolulu on January 10, 1899, and each month thereafter.

For freight and passage apply to DODWELL & CO., Ltd., 64 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

S.S. CUTCH

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel Skagway and way ports

On the 18th of January at 8 p.m.

From Porter's Wharf

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Ageuts, Victoria

.....THE.....

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass in a comfortable Railway Train.

150 Pounds Baggage Free,
Investigate Fully,
Do Not Be Misled!

The Dangers, Difficulties and Delays of the Old Methods of Reaching the Klondike and New Atlin Gold Fields NOW OVERCOME

Two Passenger and Five Freight Trains Leave and Arrive at Skagway Daily

Goods Shipped Through in Bond. Ship Your Freight by Rail. We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City.

For Passenger and Freight Rates Apply to

C. C. FIGGINS, General Agentt. Skaguay, Alaska
L. H. GRAY, Gen. Trf. Mgr., Dexter Horton Bldg. Seattle, Wash.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 16 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin Gold Fields.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

THE TRAMWAY WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS

1ST JANUARY, 1899

Having handled three fourths of the traffic over this route last season, the Tramway will be in a better position than ever to give a prompt, safe and efficient service during the season of 1899.

REMEMBER the TRAMWAY is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER, and goods may be shipped from British Columbia points through Alaska IN BOND.

For rates and full particulars apply to the following representatives in Victoria:

Dodwell, & Co., Ltd. Can. Pac. Nav. Co., Ld. R. P. Rithet & Co, Ld.

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP AMUR

Leaves Porter's Wharf Wednesday, Jan. 11th ...FOR... SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYEA, WRANGEL and Way Ports.

For freight and passage rates apply Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co. 39 Government St., Victoria.

KLONDIKE-YUKON and ATLIN TRAFFIC

The Canadian Development Co, Limited

Are prepared to handle through freight and passenger traffic from Coast points to Dawson City, the Klondike-Yukon and Atlin gold fields. Seven fine steamers. Complete traffic arrangements. Splendid equipment. Reasonable rates.

For rates and information apply to the company's office, 32 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Managing Director.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO

STEAMER City of Nanaimo

Sails from Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m. Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m. Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m. Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m. Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Jan. 11; 1899, at 2 p.m. S.S MARIPOSA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wed., Jan. 25. at 10 p.m. Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents. San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA 8 p.m., Jan 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m. Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, Mar. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave PORT TOWNSEND p.m. Jan. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria p. m. for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sd. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

W. Pellew-Harvey & Co.

MINING ENGINEERS, ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS.

15 Broad St. - Victoria.

Next door Driard Hotel.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase, for townsite purposes, the following described parcel of land situate on Surprise Lake, Cassiar:—Commencing at a post on its north shore, about half a mile east from its outlet; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west along the shore of the Lake to point of commencement, 160 acres, more or less.

D. M. BROGAN. JOHN GRANT.

October 20th, 1898. n8

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers.

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE LILLOOET TRICK.

The bill by which it is proposed to seat Mr. Prentice in the legislature is based upon a falsehood. The fourth preamble says: "Whereas it is impossible for the honorable member for East Lillooet to know, until said election petition is disposed of, whether he was qualified to be a candidate at the election at which he was elected or not." This is an absolute untruth. The alleged member for East Lillooet knows perfectly well whether he was qualified to be a candidate or not. The house will hardly stultify itself by making such a declaration. Nor should we suppose that the house will declare any person to be the honorable member for East Lillooet until it is assured that he was qualified to become a member for any constituency.

It is claimed that there is a precedent for the outrage which the government proposes to perpetrate, and that it is afforded by the legislation in regard to Mr. Prentice's seat in 1895. But the cases are not similar. The facts of that case are set out fully in the preamble to the act, and it is fair to add that the act was passed with the consent of Mr. Stoddart, the candidate who opposed Mr. Prentice, and was introduced by the government, although Mr. Prentice had been elected in opposition. The act referred to, which is chapter 33 of the acts of 1895, sets out that the date for the trial of the election petition had been fixed at such a date that it was improbable that the matter could be determined in time for an election to be held before the session was ended, and that the whole question was upon the qualification of certain electors. Under these circumstances the house was asked to confirm Mr. Prentice in his seat for the session, with the understanding that the seat should be vacated and a new election held as soon after the session as possible. There was no claim in this case that Mr. Prentice was not qualified to sit. The only doubt was whether his majority of one was got by the vote of duly qualified electors. The house in that case thought that, rather than have the constituency wholly unrepresented during the session it would be well to permit Mr. Prentice to occupy the seat.

The present case is very different. It turns upon the qualification of Mr. Prentice personally. Now if a man is disqualified to sit in the house, it makes no difference what the nature of his disqualification is, the disability is the same. He may be disqualified because he is an alien, or because he is a government contractor, or because he is a convicted felon or because he is not a voter. In either event he is not entitled to take his seat, and it is an outrage for the government to use its temporary majority to override the law by the enactment of a special statute to declare that a man who is not qualified shall be deemed to be qualified. This is the real meaning of the proposed measure. The case is to come before the court some time next week. It will then be decided whether or not Mr. Prentice was entitled to be a candidate. The court may hold that he was not qualified and not being qualified that his candidature was wholly null and void, and that Mr. Stoddart should have been returned as elected by acclamation. It is possible that, if the court is allowed to exercise its ordinary functions, before next week is ended the Speaker may receive a certificate declaring that Mr. Stoddart ought to have been returned as the member for East Lillooet, in which case the return on file would be amended and Mr. Stoddart would be entitled to take the seat. This is what may occur. It is the occurrence of this that the government dreads, and dreading it, proposes to take the court by the throat and throttle it until Mr. Prentice has had an opportunity to bolster up its tenure of office during the present session.

It may be well to refresh the mind of the public with the facts of this case. The case was set for hearing on the day previous to the opening of the legislature. The collector of votes for the constituency was duly subpoenaed to attend. He desired to obey the subpoena, but considered it to be his duty to obtain leave to do so from the government. He consequently telegraphed for permission to obey the subpoena—a perfectly needless act, for the process of the court is superior to the mandate of the chief of a public department. This telegram was sent to the Attorney-General, who represents the administration of justice in the legislature and government. Did he reply to it? He did not. The irresistible inference is that he even then had planned this infamous trick, and therefore permitted the subpoena of the court to be disobeyed by the collector. This is an abuse of power, which degrades the office of attorney-general, as it happily has never before been degraded in this country.

If a measure of this kind becomes law, a premium will be put upon dishonesty and corruption in elections. The rights of men will then become subject to the brute majority of a party. Men will no longer care for the laws to secure the regular and proper holding of elections. There is positively no limit to which such a precedent may not be extended. Let us take the case of the Esquimalt election. Mr. Higgins was seated on a recount. If the house proposes for partisan purposes to do away with one provision of the law, it may do away with another, and Mr. Higgins should have not gone to the expense of filing an election petition. He should have waited until the house met and then had the government introduce a bill declaring that he wa elected instead of Mr. Bullen. What sense is there is providing for a trial of the petition against Mr. Deane? Why not introduce a section into the present bill declaring that the judge shall not count any of the rejected ballots which appear to be marked for Mr. Martin? By the regretted death of Mr. Neilson, a vacancy has occurred in North East Kootenay. Why not introduce a preamble into the bill to the effect that Providence has seen fit to remove Mr. Neilson and that as it is undesirable to leave North East Kootenay unrepresented during the session, and therefore that his opponent is hereby declared to have been elected, anything in the return to the contrary notwithstanding? Why not simply go out into the highway and select the first government heeler who is available and bring him in to occupy the seat for North East Kootenay, and pass a section declaring that he shall not be liable to the penalties provided by law for sitting and voting in the house when not entitled to a seat?

We are wholly serious in these suggestions. If it is right to seat Mr. Prentice in defiance of law, it is right to seat any one else in defiance of law. If there is a distinction, we should be glad to have some one point out where it is. It is true that Mr. Prentice is a government supporter. Will the government declare that they would have introduced such a measure, if he had been a member of the opposition? We said yesterday that we were not without a hope that the honor of the government supporters would lead them to reject this bill or at least to compel the government to withdraw it. We shall decline to surrender that hope until the bill has passed the house. We decline to believe that every man, who is disposed to support the government on general grounds, has given his honor as a man into the custody of Messrs. Semlin and Martin. We do not care just now to mention names, but several occur to us of members, who have been accustomed to deal honorably with all men, and who would refuse to take a disadvantage of an opponent, men who would scorn to play any game dishonestly. Will these men give their votes for a measure which is as much a gambler's trick as to play with loaded dice or marked cards? Will these men place themselves on record as participants in what can without question be called the basest attempt to secure control of a house that was ever dreamed of, and which never would have been dreamed of in British Columbia or any other man than Mr. Joseph Martin? We ask these honorable men if they are willing to let Mr. Martin's conceptions of what honor dictates to be substituted for their own. All that is asked of them is that they will refuse to take this case out of the hands of the court until Thursday next. We will all know then, for we will have a judicial decision on the point, whether or not Mr. Prentice was entitled to be a candidate at the election. The province can get along without Mr. Prentice's services for four days. Surely political honor, surely the reputation of the province for a regard to the laws and for dealing with all men equally will not be sacrificed in order that Mr. Prentice may sit and vote on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. Surely there is at least one man on the government side who values his honor high enough to prevent the consummation of the proposed outrage. One man can do it. The government will not dare lose the vote of one of their supporters upon a question of this nature. Therefore we say to each individual supporter of the government that he cannot shirk responsibility in this matter. He cannot plead that it is useless for him to act as his honor dictates. Any one of them can save the honor of the legislature and the good name of our province and at the same time save his own; for we assert that every man, who votes for the passage of this outrageous act will besmirch his name in the sight of all decent people. Is there no man on the right of the Speaker who has the courage to say to the Premier that this thing shall not be done? Is there none who will say to his leader: "I have promised you my political support, but I must remain the guardian of my own honor?"

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

It is time that the attention of the voters was recalled to the important questions of municipal reform, which have been discussed during the last few months. The action of the police commissioners sidetracked them for a time, but it would be a mistake to allow another day to elapse without urging upon the voters the importance of seeing that, in the selection of aldermen, they choose men who will carry out the reforms which we all concede to be necessary. It does not appear likely that any candidate will take the field in opposition to the platform adopted by the Committee of Fifty, and ratified by the public meeting. To do so would be to invite certain defeat. The voters must therefore be very closely on guard to see that only such men are sent to the council as are likely to give practical effect to the several propositions contained in the platform. With every respect to the gentlemen, whose names have already been mentioned in connection with the aldermanic office, we feel compelled to say that the agitation for municipal reform has not yet brought forward as strong a contingent of candidates as could be desired. There seems to be a danger that the city's affairs may be left in the same rut in which they have been for some time past, and to get them out of which was the object of the movement which culminated in the adoption of the platform above referred to. It is to be regretted that more men prominently identified with the business of the city have not come to the front and offered their services to their fellow-citizens. No one can fairly claim that the aldermanic aspirants are as representative of the diverse interests of the city as is desirable.

The voters must, however, deal with things as they find them, and when it comes to choosing candidates, they should exercise their best discretion. The aldermanic office is largely a business proposition. The men chosen to fill it should be those whom we would choose to represent us in business matters generally. The simple fact that a man desires to be elected should cut no figure in determining the choice of a voter. The question which all ought to consider in such cases is why the candidate so desires. If it is simply for the remuneration attaching to the office, he is a good man to defeat, for the man who takes the aldermanic office for the sake of the salary is likely to be on the look out for other channels of profit, and unless Victoria is exceptional, there are not lacking ways in connection with the expenditure of city money by which this can be done. If a candidate desires to be elected because he thinks he can advance the interests of the city, the question to be considered is whether his experience in his private affairs or otherwise has been of such a character as indicates fitness for the large duties of the aldermanic office. We do not intend now, and possibly may not at any time during the contest, single out men and express any opinion as to their personal fitness. We make no promise on this score, for we propose to await the nominations. We desire to say, and to say it in the most emphatic manner possible, that no man should be chosen to a seat at the aldermanic board unless he has shown in his private affairs or otherwise, a faculty of dealing intelligently with large affairs, and whose record gives ground for the hope that he will stand by the work of reform.

DEATH OF MR. NEILSON.

It is with great regret that we chronicle this morning the death of Mr. W. G. Neilson, M. P. P. for North East Kootenay. Mr. Neilson never had an opportunity to display his fitness for legislative responsibilities, but all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance will join with us in saying that he had in him the making of a very useful public man. The success which marked his private affairs was a guarantee that he would have dealt with public questions in a broad and liberal spirit.

The circumstances surrounding his death were peculiarly sad. He had been in Montreal with his wife, who has lately been under treatment there for some serious complaint. His children are at Calgary and are, it is said, all ill with scarlet fever. It seems a refinement of misfortune that he should have been stricken with death at this time.

A man in the very prime of life, with business advantages at his command and at the threshold of his political career, his death appeals to the feelings of those who only know the facts. To those who had the pleasure of his friendship it is a severe bereavement.

It is reported at Ottawa that parliament will be called together in January, although coupled with this statement is an additional one to the effect that the session will be short.

There is no mistaking what the declaration of Viscount Cromer at Omdurman means. When he declared that the Sirdar would be the ruler of the Soudan, under the Queen and the Khedive, he substantially asserted British dominion. The Khedive is under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, as far as Egypt is concerned. He is under the suzerainty of the Queen so far as the Soudan goes, and this suzerainty can be terminated at any moment. The ceremonies attending the laying of the foundation of the Kitchener memorial college closed with the singing of "God Save the Queen." That settles the matter.

Evil communications corrupt good manners. When Col. Baker called the attention of the government to the fact that Mr. Neilson, M.P.P., is dead and Mr. Eberts suggested the customary adjournment. Premier Semlin ejaculated something about the government having no knowledge that he was dead. Last year Mr. Semlin would have found at least some gentlemanly way of receiving such sad intelligence.

Erastus Wiman thinks that Canada can bring the United States to terms commercially, if she only bides her time. It may be of some local interest to observe that when the writer of this paragraph propounded this in an article in the Century Magazine several years ago, the United States department of agriculture asked to be allowed to reply to it. The editor of the Century stated that this reply would be made at an early date, but it never appeared.

We have received a communication on moral reform. It is incomplete and has no signature of any kind or any means of identifying the writer. So far as it goes it is laudatory of the attitude taken by the Colonist. We question the desirability of printing any more letters on this subject. The public mind has been fully aroused, and further newspaper discussion would only serve to give undue publicity to a very unpleasant subject.

The World rebukes the News-Advertiser for its language in regard to Mr. Cotton. Really this is quite unnecessary. What Mr. Cotton says as editor of the News-Advertiser in defence of Mr. Cotton as Finance Minister is entitled to no weight whatever.

The Times thinks that the idea of courtesy to the opposition is really comical to think about. This is not the first case where a person thought it comical to be courteous.

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THE SWAN.

The greater part of a swan's life is spent in magnificently concealing the fact that he is a great coward, except when he is resting, for then he is no coward. There is no passion so weak, according to Bacon, "but it mates and masters the fear of death," and there is no creature so timorous but in defense of its young it becomes valiant. Many a Thames oarsman, incautiously gliding into a backwater when swans are nesting has been glad to escape without a ducking or worse from the infuriated male bird, but with this incentive to heroism removed the swan becomes once more as nervous as a farmyard hen. Yet his dignity compels him to hide the fact, and for this purpose he stimulates extreme ferocity when he is in the water, and the appearance of a dog on the bank throws him into paroxysms of fury.—Good Woords.

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Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block. *

Centre Ward.—Alderman Williams will again be a candidate for municipal honors in Centre ward.

"Prince and Pedlar."—There will be a full rehearsal in Institute hall this afternoon at two for the opera "Prince and Pedlar."

Police Commissioners.—This afternoon the police commissioners have a meeting at half past two o'clock.

The Tetu Case.—Elzear Tetu, charged with arson, will be brought before the police magistrate to-day, but it is expected that the hearing of the case will be remanded till Tuesday.

A Curious Pet.—The officers of H. M. S. Phaeton have a novelty in the way of a pet which they have just brought with them from the South. The little long-nosed animal which bears a resemblance to a coon, is quite docile and seems very much at home.

Pollock's Death.—The death of Wm. Pollock, whose body was brought to Vancouver on Thursday from Thurlow island, proves to have been either murder or suicide, for a bullet hole was found in the head. Pollock, it will be remembered, was in poor health and naturally his sentence in gaol for forgery must have made him feel despondent. The whole of the matter, however, is being investigated.

Good Skating.—Swan lake, the largest sheet of fresh water in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, is frozen over for the first time in a number of years. A number of ladies and gentlemen were out yesterday and enjoyed a good day's skating. There is a little drift snow on the ice but otherwise it is in splendid shape for skating and besides is perfectly safe. The skating should also be good on the big lake at the park to-day. Mayor Redfern having arranged to have the ice flooded last evening.

An Interesting Piano Recital.—An interesting and successful recital was held yesterday afternoon at 98 Menzies street when the ensemble class of Miss Lizzie Ross was heard. The well chosen programme, consisting of selections from the most noted composers, was carried through with great success. The superb and beautiful conception of the pupils won favor from the audience. Among those who took prizes were Miss Miss Irene Madigan, Miss Jennie Bishop, Miss Lizzie Jameson, Miss Nellie Craft, Miss Mabel Cameron, Miss Minor Baxter, Miss Gertie Craft, Master T. Jameson, Master F. Cameron, Master H. Morison, Master D. Ross.

Officers Commissioned.—There was a very enjoyable programme rendered in connection with Thursday evening's meeting of the Salvation Army. Ten new officers were commissioned by Adjutant Ayer, a list of whom is as follows: Miss Little, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Maltby, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Nellie Little, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Porter, Mr. Shilinglan, Mr. Bramwell and Mr. Clark. One of the features of the evening was a character, song "As They Used To Be," in which Adjutant Barr performed the part of dry goods clerk, and J. Butler "Hallelujah Hobo," the latter part including also a tramp's song.

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CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Those Whose Names Are Announced as Candidates in the Contest.

Now that nomination day for mayor, aldermen and school trustees is near at hand there is quite a flutter of public interest in the question as to the names of the candidates. No doubt some will hold back their announcements till the time of nomination, but there are really not many in the field to judge by the cards so far published. The number of trustees to be elected this year is three. After all the keenest interest centres in the mayoralty election and the first meeting of the campaign will be held this evening at Semple's hall, Victoria West.

The names of those candidates who have already been publicly declared as intending to run are as follows:

For Mayor—C. E. Redfern and Walter Morris.

For Aldermen. North Ward—John Kinsman, Maurice Humber, Edward Bragg, Thos. A. Brydon.

For Aldermen. Centre Ward—P. C. MacGregor, Joseph E. Phillips, R. T. Williams and J. L. Beckwith.

For Aldermen. South Ward.—Wallace Langley, H. Cooley, John Hall and Wm. Humphrey.

For School Trustees—Dr. Lewis Hall, W. J. Hanna, Geo. J. Cook, Mrs. Gordon Grant and J. Stuart Yates.

DELAYED THE CHARGES.

Two Chinamen Placed Under Arrest for Assault and Attempted Murder.

On the evening of December 9 a report was received at the city police station that a row had occurred in the rear of Pook Lung's store at 46 Fisgard street, where a chuck-a-luck game was conducted at that time. Officers went down and found William Russell and a number of Japs in the place. Russell had evidently been assaulted, but he declined to state by whom he had been struck, saying that he did not want his name mentioned in connection with the trouble. The police tried their best to get at the bottom of the trouble, but on account of Russell's refusal to help them, they had to drop the case.

On Thursday Russell appeared before Magistrate Hall in company with his solicitor, Mr. L. H. Fullager, and swore to two informations, in one charging Ah Chin with wounding him with intent to murder, and in the other charging Ah Chin with doing greivous bodily harm.

It appears now that Russell was more seriously hurt than he made out to the police on December 9; in fact he was rather seriously cut about the arm from, so he says, warding off the efforts of one of the Chinamen to cut him with a knife. He was also, according to his story, struck on the head with a blunt instrument. The attack on him, he claims, was made because he declined to be robbed by the man conducting the chuck-a-luck game. The Chinamen say the robbing was on the other side. The case was before the police magistrate yesterday, and was adjourned until to-day.

Chief Sheppard says his officers have repeatedly broken up the chuck-a-luck game conducted at the rear of Pook Lung's. It is a difficult place to deal with, the frequenters having to pass through a store and then out into an alleyway, several doors intervening. As soon as a "suspicious" looking white man enters, the doors are shut against him, and if he did try to batter them down, the place would be vacated long before he reached the gaming room.

Married in Vancouver.—George L. Fralick, a well known lacrosse and football enthusiast of the East, was yesterday married to Miss Lida Dulmadge, of Picton, Ont. The interesting ceremony was solemnized by Rev. C. E. Eby, of the Homer street Methodist church, Vancouver. The affair took place in the Terminal City, whither Mr. Fralick had gone to meet his bride and her brother on their arrival from the East. The happy young couple will make their home in Victoria West, having arrived on the Charmer last evening. Mr. Fralick until late years was a resident of St. Catharines, Ont., and since his arrival here has been a strong supporter of the Victoria Lacrosse Club.

"A Boy Wanted."—Blaney's rapid fire farce comedy, "A Boy Wanted," will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening. It is keyed right up to the minute and with no end of bright dialogue, new music, catchy songs and ludicrous situations, and goes with a howl of laughter from beginning to end. The company of comedians and pretty girls never fail to keep their audience amused during the entire performance. The cast includes Louis Martinetti, acrobatic comedian; Eva Tanquay, singing soubrette; Knox Wilson, German comedian and musical artist; Fred Walz, comedian and piano soloist; Bickell and Haight, novelty sketch duo; Lillian Ardell and Julie Taylor, singers and dancers; Ed. S. Maury, J. A. Marcus, Ed. F. Murray, Dora Busch, Kitty Lenton, and Aimee Burnard, the original coal black lady; Misses Rupell, Phillips and a chorus of fifteen. *

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Proceedings of the First Session of the Eighth Legislature.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

The consideration of the speech from the throne and of the bill introduced by the Attorney-General to protect the members for North Yale and East Lillooet in their seats until the close of the session constituted the chief business of the second day of the session, the house sitting both in the afternoon and in the evening.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were read by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

FOR A PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. Helmcken presented the first petition of the session, standing in the names of Messrs. Henry P. Bell, A. H. McDowell and Dennis R. Harris, and asking for the passage of a private bill in their behalf.

RETURNS OF ELECTIONS.

The Clerk read the court return of the proceedings for the unseating of Mr. W. F. Bullen as member for Esquimalt, and the election of Mr. D. W. Higgins; also the judgments dismissing other election petitions, certificates of the re-election of Messrs. Neill, Robertson, Cotton, Martin, Hume and Semlin; and the general certificate of the election of other members chosen at the late general election. These, on motion of the Premier, were ordered to be placed on the orders of the house.

DEATH OF MR. NEILSON.

Col. Baker rose to inquire of the Premier if the news were true that Mr. Neilson, member-elect for one of the ridings of East Kootenay, had died during the morning.

Hon. Mr. Semlin replied that he had heard so, but as yet had received no particulars.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

MR. RALPH SMITH, in rising to move the address in reply to His Honor's speech from the throne, asked indulgence for the few statements he might make outside of but in connection with the address. Before taking up the several items of the document, he would refer to the changed conditions since the house last met, and to the factors producing those changed conditions. He greatly appreciated the honor that had been done him in assigning to him the moving of the reply. He took it as one of the many arguments against the truth of the contentions of the opposition that the gentlemen composing the present government party were hostile to the interests of Vancouver Island. That this was so he denied, deprecating all manner of sectional discord, and more especially the introduction of the old cry that the Mainland stood as against the Island, by which the opposition had certainly been able to win more of the Island seats in the assembly than they could possibly have done otherwise. Personally he knew of nothing to justify the introduction of this sectional cry but, hatched and fostered by the present opposition, it had conduced to the large percentage of Island representatives in their ranks. Proceeding to the subject matter of His Honor's speech, the member claimed that it afforded evidence that the present government were prepared to put in practice at once the reforms for which they had contended while in opposition, thus proving that their opposition had been on sterling principle, and neither antagonistic nor obstructive. With regard to the introductory paragraphs of the speech, all British Columbians would naturally feel satisfaction in the general prosperity of the country. The coal output, of which he had particular knowledge, had been greater than in any previous year, and with the opening of the new fields tapped by the Crow's Nest road, it was reasonable to anticipate that next year's output would be infinitely greater than that of the year just closed. But while not desiring to detract from whatever part the efforts of the past government had contributed to this increase, the thought must occur as to whether or not the multiplication of industries and increased productiveness of the country afforded an index of increased prosperity of the country. It was possible for the gold, the silver or the lumber output of a country to increase enormously, while the augmented population practically starved. He believed that the industries of this province at the present time were prosperous, while he also believed that there were no coal miners on the Coast in a better position than those of British Columbia. As evidence of the government's intention to inaugurate changes advocated while in opposition, he pointed to the clause of the speech dealing with the proposed repeal of the tax imposed upon wage earners employed in metalliferous mines. The removal of this impost had been urged continuously by the gentlemen composing the present government, as illustrated by the now Finance Minister's resolution of last session on the subject, which was almost in the terms of this paragraph of His Honor's speech. The only reason this impost had not long ago been removed was that the late government were in so desperate straits that they felt compelled to use every penny they could raise. They said the revenue of the country would be insufficient without this tax. He felt, however, that it would be found that even this contention was erroneous, and that the country would benefit from the removal of this obnoxious tax—an inhuman one, as it required the poor men to pay tribute to the state before he might be permitted to earn his bread by honest toil in the mines. The amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation act for the purpose of excluding Japanese as well as Chinese from underground workings was something else that the present government party had long declared to be desirable. Any and every member of the house was fully aware that in 1897 legislation had been enacted by the late government excluding both the Chinese and the Japanese from working in metalliferous mines of the province; yet the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the common law of the state enforced, a meagre portion only of this law, when it applied to the operators of coal mines. This inconsistency on the part of the late government was both flagrant and serious, when it was taken into consideration how much more the employment of Chinese and Japanese in coal mines increased the danger to the intelligent white employees. If there were good reasons for the exclusion of the Asiatics from the metalliferous mines, there were other reasons a thousand fold more cogent for the exclusion of the Asiatics from the coal mines. The present government was asking merely for the extension to the coal mines of the law that the late administration had proposed for the metalliferous mines in 1897. While the late government had been so very anxious to legislate in reference to the metalliferous mines, the very laws on the statute book for the protection of the lives of workers in the coal mines had been openly disregarded by the mine owners, with the tacit consent of the late government.

Mr. Eberts—That is not so.

Mr. Smith contended that this case was justified—that "not until this new government, sent here by the people of the province" had taken charge, had the Chinese been taken out of the coal mines. The very day, however, that the supervision of the mines passed to an appointee of the present government the Chinese had left the mines. He meant nothing personal in these remarks; the reason of his reference to the matter was merely to demonstrate that the late government had not been so ready as the present to recognize and emphasize the necessity for the exclusion of all Asiatics from the mines, this being necessary for the preservation of the lives of intelligent white miners, and experience having demonstrated that their safety was jeopardized in a mine employing Chinese or Japanese. Another matter touched on in His Honor's address and worthy of brief consideration was the proposal to assure the free miner of his right to prospect for the precious metals in lands comprised in a railway belt in precisely the same manner as on crown lands—this having particular reference to the lands of the E. & N. railway company. He had noticed that the opposition press of Victoria had been making strenuous efforts of late, since the opinions of the attorney-general and finance minister had been voiced during the course of the late bye-elections on the Island, to assure the public that no cause for complaint existed. No one living on the Island of Vancouver between Victoria and Alberni could be convinced of this. He himself had been a member of a company sending out prospectors to work in the E. & N. belt, and who made discoveries which looked like good propositions. It was about this time that a notice appeared signed by the land commissioner of the E. & N., which he proceeded to read. This notice he interpreted as an argument that the conditions existing were disadvantageous to the prospectors—the moment the notice appeared many enterprising miners and prospectors returned to their homes, considering their enterprise insecure. What the free miner sought belonged, the member contended, not to any railway company but to the province, and a free miner's certificate should stand good as a contract equal in value to the contract made with any railway company. It was a contract made between the free miner and the government and it was the duty of the government, as it proposed to do in the legislation here outlined, to restore the security to the free miner which is absolutely essential to the development of the mineral resources of the country. The free miner having received his certificate from the government, it was not with him as an individual but with the government that a railway company had to deal if alleged trespass were complained of, this obligation being assumed by the government at the issuance of the certificate. Passing next to "the numerous grievances of settlers on the Island," he held that the records of the house would show these grievances to have been incessantly placed before the late government without result, although they could have been demonstrated to be grievances producing serious results to worthy citizens of the province who looked upon the change of government as providing the remedy for the abuses complained of in their petitions and hitherto treated with neglect. These settlers could now rest assured that all their grievances would receive what they had never gained under the old regime—serious and fair consideration. He had pleasure in moving the address in reply to the speech.

Mr. MUNRO, in seconding the motion, referred to the fact that this was not only his first appearance as a member, but his first view of the new parliament buildings, whose magnificent proportions should be an inspiration to those gathered within their walls. He extended thanks for the congratulations he had received, and complimented the mover of the reply on his vigorous and interesting address. That gentleman had covered so much of what was dealt with in the speech that he had left little to be said. There were a few heads, however, to which he might make passing reference. During the course of the late elections it had frequently been said that if the then government were rejected, where would men be found capable of taking their places? "I am glad to see," observed the member for Chilliwack, "that the brains of the province is not monopolized by the members of the late administration." He was glad, too, to see that the present government proposed to carry out the policy enunciated at the elections. Briefly endorsing those portions of the address referring to the sealing and salmon industries, and the necessity for relief in consequence of the Westminster fire, he pointed out that while rigid economy might now be desirable for the province it would not do to neglect necessary expenditure in the rational development of productive industries. He was pleased to see that an ear had at last been given to the requests of the people for a revision of the taxation system; and also that provision was to be made for an official inspection of stationary boilers, including those of steam threshers, long a source of danger to the country inhabitants. He had pleasure in seconding the reply.

Mr. Smith's remarks had occupied an hour and twenty minutes, and Mr. Munro's but ten minutes. The first speaker on the opposite side of the house was Col. Baker, the former provincial secretary.

COL. BAKER congratulated the mover and seconder on the able manner in which they had performed their arduous duties—arduous because the speech itself showed little foundation for the eloquence displayed. The mover of the reply had certainly gone far outside the address, and had made mistakes, unintentionally, through ignorance of the records of the house, which mistakes he would have pleasure in correcting. In the first place he had charged the government with having accused the opposition of sectionalism; he (Col. Baker) had no knowledge of this, except perhaps in one or two individual instances, and there was certainly nothing to justify the warmth the member for Nanaimo had displayed in this direction. Then, strange to say, while he had so deprecated sectionalism, this same member had contradicted himself and his argument by promising that the present government would show especial consideration for the miners and settlers on the Island, showing plainly that the late opposition (and present government) was quite prepared to carry sectionalism into its policy. Another mistake had been made by the member for Nanaimo when he accused the late government of having consented to the non-enforcement of the law with regard to the employment of Chinese in the coal mines. This was something that had come under his own notice, as minister for mines, and he would say that when the matter was reported to him by the inspector, that official had been directed to put the law in effect. This had been done, and the subject then passed into the courts and out of the direction therefore of the government or its servants. Passing on to the consideration of the address itself, emanating from the government, he would ask by what right they occupied the places they now held? They were certainly not a government of the people, elected by the people—they were a government created by one man, in contempt of the will of the people—a gubernatorial monstrosity having no right to exist. After all other efforts had failed in the direction of getting a gov-

(Continued on Page Six).

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Page Five.

ernment together, these gentlemen had been brought in because no one else could be induced to take the place. The position of this government foistered on the people by accident and a governor's whim was not yet secure by any means. Its creation would be the subject of consideration during the present session here, and also in the Commons. Nothing more plainly demonstrated the desperate position in which the government found itself, and the extremities to which it would go, than the bill now before the house in the direction of holding a working majority by absolute force that could not be secured by the free voice of the people. This bill, if it ever went upon the statute book, would remain there as a blot on the fair name of the province and a continual disgrace. It was, he was about to say, a most shameless measure. This might be construed, however, to be unparliamentary, so he would simply say the house would know what he meant. As to the unique composition of the present government, it was an apparently unsolvable problem. There was not only a leader, a nominal leader, but there was also a dominant partner sitting at his side with suspended sword, whose dictates must needs be obeyed. There was also a third head of the government in the Finance Minister, so that it was indeed an uncommon trinity of heads. However, this unique government could not be expected to enjoy long life, and it might be anticipated that its end would come even before the close of the session on which the house had entered. Not only was there discord already in the government, but the press that supported this new government was equally divided against itself. The Province, which certainly had been classed as one of the organs of the government of the day, had, when the "guide, philosopher and friend" of the Premier (Mr. Sword) had offered himself in Cowichan, said plainly that it was averse to seeing the private secretary of the leader of the government leave his position in the civil service to contest a constituency, and that in the event of defeat he certainly could not expect to be returned to the office of which he had been the incumbent. He had been defeated, he was glad to know, and he had been promptly restored to the office. Personally he was glad that the Premier had again the company of his "guide, philosopher and friend," but what would the Province say to it, and might it not be possible that the government might find this a Sword of Damocles suspended over their heads? As to the acts of the new government during their short life, they consisted chiefly in the dismissal of tried and valuable civil servants, in order that friends of the party might be given their places, the worst features of the corrupt spoils system of the United States being thus introduced, with a disregard for fairness paralleled only in the most scandalously governed countries of the world. Useful and efficient public servants had been dismissed in order that the spoils might be available for the favorites.

Government cries of "Names!"

As they called for names, Col. Baker continued, he might mention Mr. Gosnell and Miss Wolley, but there were scores of other names that might be given, and given immediately, while the process of decapitation was not yet completed by any means, and he knew of others who were listed for dismissal. As to the general prosperity of the province referred to in the speech, why had the government neglected to give credit where it was due, and say that much of this prosperity was directly to be attributed to the wise conduct of public affairs on the part of the government that had been superseded? In reference to the exclusion of aliens proposed in the address, had not precisely the same course been proposed and acted on by a member of the late government last session? Incidentally he directed attention to the marked inconsistency of the dominant member of the new government, himself a pronounced Liberal and follower of free trade, advocating this radical measure of protection. With reference to the recent disastrous fire at New Westminster, all members of the house would join in regret and in sympathy and assistance to the stricken city. It would be interesting to know, however, the extent and form of the assistance proposed, and also whether this had not much to do with the appearance on the government side of a gentleman who had run under the colors of the late government (government cries of "No"), but who now appeared on the right side of the house. His reason for defection was to be read between the lines of this clause of the speech, and the extent of the consideration to be shown the Royal City would be watched for with peculiar interest. With reference to the mortgage tax (so-called) and the abolition of free miners' certificates for wage workers in metalliferous mines, the new government was merely carrying out what had been arranged for by their predecessors. This name of "mortgage tax" was entirely a misnomer, coined to catch the popular fancy, and it would be valuable to know at once whether the government proposed to abolish the personal property tax in its entirety, for the tax on mortgages, no matter how it was adjusted, would always remain to be borne by the dependent party, the mortgagor. The member for Nanaimo in his remarks on the miner's license question could not have been informed of the facts of the past with reference to this question—how the abolition of the tax had actually been opposed by petition from miners themselves, and had never got through the mining committee of the house, composed as it was of members from both parties. In their administration of the land laws, the new government had been giving a flagrant illustration of their disregard for private rights. Men had purchased land from the government, had improved this land, had made it valuable and growing in value, and had now been informed by the government that because they possessed the power they were determined to take back the improved land, restoring the amount paid on purchase, but sacrificing the business plans and improvement works of the investor and citizen. "Restore the land to the people" was a fine-sounding election cry, but it was nothing more, and it involved a wholesale sacrifice of vested rights. As to the exclusion of the Asiatics, all knew quite well that the proposals in this connection made up but another bid for popularity—for the Dominion government would never consent to the legislation talked of. Further evidence of the government's predilection toward interference with vested rights would be found in the proposal touching the rights of prospectors in railway lands, details of which would be waited for with interest, as it is especially desirous not to frighten capital from the country by repudiation of bargains and interference with property rights. Another measure which would be looked for expectantly was that with regard to the readjustment of the provincial finances. He denied the truth of the statement in the speech that a deficit had been shown last year, explaining clearly how what was classed by the government as expenditure was in reality an investment in permanent and necessary public works standing as a continual asset of the country. There had in reality been a surplus of $130,000 last year, but the late government instead of hiding this talent in a napkin had wisely invested it in the opening up of the country, the introduction of population, and the placing of the people in a better position to improve their own circumstances and conditions. The debt that the late government had incurred was in reality a fictitious deficit—merely an investment of capital for the people, with the object of benefiting the people. The presentation of this investment as a deficit was a crude electioneering trick, but not one which with the advantages of British Columbia's excellent educational system was likely to deceive many. Having reviewed briefly a few of the details of the speech he might observe in conclusion that while this government was a makeshift, pressed into service in defiance of constitutional usages, and struggling to maintain its accidental position by every recourse and exhibition of despotism—as instanced by its interference with private property under the land act, and in the present election petition bill—the people of British Columbia were not of a class to endure this shame and disgrace. They were of the Anglo-Saxon stock, inheriting the strong, liberty-loving attributes of that race, and retribution would be sure to follow upon the heads of the government of to-day.

Premier Semlin, on the conclusion of Col. Baker's remarks, moved the adjournment of the debate until the next sitting of the house.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS BILL.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MARTIN, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the non-trial of election petitions during the continuance of the session, and confirming Messrs. Prentice and Deane in their seats without molestation during the present session, said he thought that there was little explanation required, the bill itself reciting the circumstances under which the house was asked to make it law. The member for South East Kootenay had gone out of his place to discuss the bill in his remarks on the speech from the throne, and he (Hon. Mr. Martin) had gathered from his remarks that the measure did not suit the honorable gentlemen opposite, at which he confessed himself to be greatly surprised. He would ask any member of the house fairly, if he were in the position of the honorable member for North Yale or for East Lillooet, would he not regard such a measure as fair and necessary? The necessity for the bill arose through the neglect of the late government to enact such a law as Ontario and other provinces, as well as the Dominion, possessed providing that no election petition should be tried during the progress of a session. The necessity for such an act was demonstrated by the experience of the other provinces, and it certainly was right that no constituency should be deprived of its representation—continuous representation—pending the law's delays. He denied emphatically that the government had any motive in presenting this measure other than to see that every constituency possible should have continuous representation during the session. Referring to the peculiar circumstances in connection with the case of the member for East Lillooet, he appealed to "the good sense of members of both sides," and held that the neglect in the determination of the subject of the election petition in question had been solely due to the procrastination and neglect of the petitioner. If he had desired to bring the matter to a focus, it might have been done long ago, but the object sought appeared rather to be to deprive these two constituencies of their representation during the session. The bill, the second reading of which he moved, had also for its object the protection of the newly elected members for Alberni and Cowichan against interference by petition during the course of the present session.

MR. McPHILLIPS had not thought that on the first opportunity afforded him of speaking in the house it would be his duty to rise in protest against a bill framed as was this one. One would have thought that out of his large political experience, the Attorney-General would have been able to present some precedent, supporting his assumed right to offer to the house a measure framed as was this extraordinary piece of legislation. It was so remarkable a production that he would feel it his duty to move in amendment to the motion for the second reading, the following resolution:

"That legislation in the direction of staying the course of the administration of justice is vicious in principle and is subversive of law and order and good government, and is calculated to bring the administration of justice into disrepute and make the courts of law mere mandatories of the political power that may be in the ascendancy; it has ever been opposed to proper precedent to affect pending litigation by legislation; and therefore be it resolved that interference with the trial of an election petition, and the staying of the trial thereof, is wrong in principle, and unwarrantably trespasses upon the functions of the court, and is a matter that ought not to be dealt with by any bill."

Mr. Macpherson, Hon. Mr. Martin and Mr. Higgins at once took points of order, quoting numerous authorities in May as supporting their position that such a substantive resolution was not in order. Mr. McPhillips in reply referred to p. 446 of May, 10th edition, and Mr. Speaker decided that the amendment was allowable.

Mr. McPhillips then proceeded to argue vigorously against the setting aside of the processes of law for the purpose of political expediency. If the Attorney-General had brought in a bill to the effect that Mr. Prentice or Mr. Deane or both of them should be indemnified against possible penalties in the event of the determination of the petitions being against them, it would have been a different matter, while there would still be strong objections to be urged on principle. But this bill went much further—providing that Mr. Prentice might not only sit and exercise the functions of a member until the determination of his case, but until the close of the session—his case being kept sub judice until then. The cause of the delay in the settlement of the application had, as was well known, been the absence of a material witness, who had been regularly subpoenaed. He was a servant of the government, and he did not attend, although he had asked the Attorney-General to instruct him as to whether he should not do so. In his absence there was no other course open to counsel for the petitioner then to ask for an adjournment, which the court ordered. As to the members for Cowichan and Alberni there appeared to be no necessity whatever for protective legislation—they were quite competent to sit now, and if petitions were filed these might be from time to time adjourned until the close of the session. Legislation of the character proposed certainly reflected upon the judiciary, and should not go upon the statute book. The proper course would be, if Mr. Prentice's legal advice was as had been stated, that he might take his seat, for him to take his seat, the house passing a bill of indemnification against possible penalties if this advice should prove to be bad, as was done in the Forsythe case, Mr. Prentice offending unintentionally against the provision of the Constitution act. It was a false argument, too, to say that during the trial of the petition the constituency would necessarily suffer through lack of representation—the house was not constantly in session, and there was plenty of time for the member interested to attend to all his legislative duties. This was merely the drawing of the red herring across the track, while the interference with the administration of justice proposed was pernicious legislation, affecting pending litigation, and against both precedent and good judgment. He would certainly withhold his vote from any measure going the length that this one did—it would be a very different matter if the Attorney-General had proposed a change in the general law saying in the abstract that no petition should be presented or tried during the progress of the session.

Attorney-General Martin here interrupted to say that this was something to be done in the amendment spoken of in the speech, to the Elections act.

Then, asked Mr. McPhillips, "why not withdraw this pernicious special bill interfering with the administraton of justice, and no doubt some members if not all on this side of the house may be found ready to support your amendment to the general law." He concluded by entering his emphatic protest against legislation of this nature.

HON. MR. SEMLIN denied that precedent could not be found for the measure, or that it could be construed as reflecting upon the courts or the administration of justice. But even if this bill could be taken as a vote of censure upon the courts it were better so than that any constituency should be deprived of continuous representation in the assembly. Looking upon the long delay that had been experienced in the determination of these petitions, what assurance could the house have that they would be disposed of before the close of the present session—adjournments of the courts were continually being made, and all that this bill proposed was to adjourn the trial of the matter until two weeks after the prorogation of the house, which would be in less than six weeks. As to precedent, an almost parallel bill had been passed four years ago, touching this same Lillooet constituency, when indeed, the interests of the same gentleman were at stake. And this bill the house had unanimously passed Upon the present occasion it was only a technical objection that had been raised to Mr. Prentice taking his seat—the letter of the law might possibly have been violated, but not the principle involved.

MR. EBERTS regarded the bill now in the hands of the house as one of the most monstrous pieces of legislation ever offered to a parliamentary body. It was merely a political trick, and every word that had been offered by the other side of the house was calculated to lead the members further from the facts and the truth. He traced the history of the East Lillooet election appeal from its commencement, showing that the petitioner Stoddart had proceeded with the utmost promptness, and that step by step the issue of the trial had been fought by the respondent, to whom the delay in the settlement of the matter was to be attributed. As every one knew, no actions could be tried during the vacation months of August and September, while as soon thereafter as the matter came into court, Mr. Prentice, through his counsel, raised the technical objection that error had been made in the manner of service——

Hon. Mr. Martin—Your objection to Mr. Prentice's return is that he is technically disqualified—that is all.

Mr. Eberts responded that there was no such thing known to the law as technical disqualification. The man was either legally qualified or he was disqualified—there was no middle course. The Attorney-General knew that Mr. Prentice was not legally qualified to take his seat; Mr. Prentice knew it, for had he not, since the proceedings were initiated, taken steps to have his name put on the voters' list? His entire course had been to interpose delays to defeat the diligence shown by the petitioner in bringing the trial of the issue along. And what was the nature of the last delay? The material witness, Mr. F. Soues, the collector of votes, had been summoned from Clinton, but had written, explaining how his instructions as a government servant were not to leave the office without explicit instructions from his superior, the Attorney-General. He had communicated with that gentleman, asking if he should obey the order of the court, and stating that in view of his instructions he would not do so unless he received a reply, which he asked for. None was sent by the Attorney-General. If the Attorney-General had consented to the witness obeying the subpoena of the court, the trial of the issue would have been completed. Having thus prevented the trial of the issue, the government now came before the house with a bill that was a disgraceful political trick, for it proposed to seat Mr. Prentice in the house when he and his friends and the government all knew he was not legally qualified.

Hon. Mr. Semlin—His name was on the voters' lisoruyft emf emfwypmfwyp the voters' list four years ago.

Mr. Eberts—Yes, and he had it formally removed. I have the declaration of the collector of votes to that effect, and also that his name does not appear on the voters' list. Proceeding, the ex-Attorney-General condemned as a mere piece of political trickery this bill to seat Mr. Prentice while relieving him of the severe penalties attaching to the action, he knowing his ineligibility. It was juggling with the constitution act to take away from the courts the protection of the people. No British colony would show a precedent for thus breaking in upon the constitution, and it would be just as fair and as logical were the government to bring in a bill to declare him (Mr. Eberts) no longer a member, and appoint some one from without the bar of the house to take his place. Indeed it would be quite consistent were they to thus turn out of their seats all the members of the opposition, and put in them whomsoever they pleased. He opposed the second reading and considered the bill an outrage on the rights of a free people.

MR. POOLEY reviewed the simple facts of the case as recited by Mr. Eberts, and corrected the mis-statement of the Premier as to the alleged precedent of four years ago. The action then taken was essentially dissimilar, resulting from an arrangement between the parties interested, agreed in by both sides of the house, and not violating any of the provisions of law. Mr. Prentice on the present occasion was disqualified, but having got his name on the voters' list he would have another chance of securing election four years hence, or even sooner. The government by the bill before the House proposed nothing less than to set the law aside and themselves elect a member to the house to support them. This was strong language, but the facts justified it. In regard to the necessity of amending the general law, the Attorney-General came from a part of the country where the practice (introduced here for the first time at the last election) was to file petitions and cross-petitions immediately after an election, in large numbers. This had not been the custom in British Columbia, and such legislation had been unnecessary. He would vote against the second reading.

MR. BOOTH also declared himself as against the bill, and instanced a case showing the Attorney-General's statement with regard to the law of Ontario to be based on a misconception of the facts.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

In the course of the afternoon debate, Col. Baker read a telegram he had received from Mr. Wells, of Clinton, announcing the death of Mr. Neilson, at Almonte, Ont.

Mr. Eberts thereupon proposed that, according to custom and the ruling of the house an adjournment should be taken as a mark of respect.

The Premier was (from the press stand) heard to say something, apparently in regard to the indefiniteness of the information, and an adjournment was not consented to.

After Recess.

MR. HELMCKEN, (senior member for Victoria City) resumed the debate on Mr. McPhillips' amendment to the second reading of the bill. At the outset he regretted that he could not concur in the reasons advanced by the Attorney-General in its defence. He utterly failed to understand how this bill could be claimed to be in the public interest, and for his part he desired to protest against the usurpation proposed of the rights of the people. He would not discuss the status of the election petitions referred to, and took the ground that the house had no right to interfere in matters that were sub judice, as these election petitions were. The principle had been laid down in the house last year by the then Speaker that matters before the courts could not be discussed by the house, and he proceeded to quote from May as an authority, why matters under adjudication should not be dealt with by the house. The election trial in Mr. Prentice's case had already come up and would be heard on Thursday next, the reason of the postponement being to secure the attendance of Mr. Soues as a witness, and therefore this case could not be considered otherwise than sub judice. In other words the effect of the bill was to remove from the hands of the courts the right to say when the trial should be held. It was, he maitained, a retrograde movement to take back in this way the jurisdiction that had been given over to the courts of law, and it certainly was not right when the parties were ready to go to trial to prevent the case being fought out before the proper tribunal. One could not too strongly condemn this tampering with the constitution, and to pass this bill would be to commit an error that all members of the house would live to regret. He quoted from Theberge v. Laundry, an appeal to the privy council in a Quebec election case, in support of his argument that the legislature should not take away from the courts the power given them by the legislature to deal with election petitions. It was held in this appeal that where it was the intention of the legislature under an act, assented to by the crown to create a tribunal for the purpose of trying election petitions in a manner which should make its decision final for all purposes it should not annex to it the incident of its judgment under its prerogative. The lord chancellor, Lord Cairns, in his judgment, said in part:

"These two acts of parliament, and the acts of 1872 and 1875, are acts peculiar in their character. They are not acts constituting or providing for the decision of mere ordinary civil rights; they are acts constituting an entirely new, and up to that time unknown, jurisdiction in a particular court of the colony for the purpose of taking out, with its own consent, of the legislative assembly, and vesting in that court, that very peculiar jurisdiction which, up to that time, had existed in the legislative assembly of deciding election petitions, and determining the status of those claiming to be members of the legislative assembly. A jurisdiction of that kind is extremely special, and one of the obvious incidents or consequences of such a jurisdiction must be that the jurisdiction, by whomsoever it is to be exercised, should be exercised in a way that should as soon as possible become conclusive, and enable the constitution of the legislative assembly to be distinctly and speedily known. Accordingly we find, on looking at the act of parliament, that after providing by the 89th section as to the matter which the Superior court is authorized to determine, the 91st section declares that a certified copy of the judgment shall be transmitted without delay to the Speaker, and another to the prothonotary in the district in which the petition was presented, and then the 118th section provides: "The Speaker shall, at the earliest practical moment after having received the judgment and reports, adopt all the proceedings necessary for confirming or altering the return of the returning officer, or for the issuing of a new writ for a new election within thirty days, or for otherwise carrying the final judgment into execution, as circumstances may require. He may, for the issuing of such writ of election, address his warrant under hand and seal to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery." Then the 119th section is: "The Speaker shall without delay communicate to the legislative assembly the judgments and the reports received, and his own proceedings thereon." And the 120th section is: "When a special report has been received, the legislative assembly may make such order in respect of such special report as it may deem proper." The whole scheme, therefore, of the act of parliament is that, once the action of the Superior court takes place, and the decision of the Superior court arrived at, the machinery is to go on just as it had formerly gone on inside the legislative assembly: writs are to be issued, seats are to be taken, other proceedings are to be had, as would have been the case before the court was called into operation, and when the legislative assembly decides these matters by its own authority.

Stopping there, it would be very difficult to do otherwise than conclude, from the character of these enactments, that the object which the legislature had in view was to have a decision of the Superior court, which, once arrived at, should be for all purposes conclusive.

But there is a further consideration which arises upon this act. If the judgment of the Superior court should not be conclusive, of course the argument is that the power which is to be brought to bear to review the judgment is the power of the Crown in Council.

Now, the object matter, as has been said, of the legislation is extremely peculiar.

(Continued on page 7.)

DEADLY CATARRH

has fastened its relentless grip upon some member of nearly every family in the land. Competent authorities estimate that from eighty to ninety per cent. of the entire population of this continent suffer from some form of this repulsive and dangerous malady. If you or any of your family suffer either from recognized catarrh or from the lingering colds which mark its early stages—don't trifle with it. It is the precursor of consumption and death.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

never fails. It is the remedy of all remedies, endorsed by the most experienced and eminent nose and throat specialists of the day, and having a record of a multitude of radical, permanent cures of chronic cases which had been declared incurable. It also cures cold in the head, influenza, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness, sore throat, tonsilitis, asthma and all similar diseases. It is delightful to use.

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war," says J. C. Taylor, of 210 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J. "I had despaired of ever being cured. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left me." Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, Ont., was a great sufferer. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and now proclaims it a safe, simple and certain cure. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, Can., recommends the remedy over his own signature. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves heart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—20c. for 40 doses—are the best. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 2 to 5 nights. 35c. 2

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Facts that tell—

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CEYLON TEAS

HAVE THE

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Over 1,000,000 packages sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

Lipton's Tea Estates cover thousands of acres of the best tea growing land in **Ceylon;** the tea produced on them has that **delicacy** and **strength** of **flavor** which has confirmed beyond dispute the name CEYLON as the country that grows the

Finest Teas in the World.

LIPTON'S TEAS are carefully selected and scientifically blended by thorough tea experts, and when properly prepared at home make one of the most **Delightfully Fragrant, Grateful** and **Refreshing Table Beverages** the world has yet produced.

These delicious teas are put up by the **Grower** in patent air-tight canisters of one-half pound and upwards. Only genuine when bearing the grower's name—**LIPTON.**

Ask your Grocer for LIPTON'S TEAS. One trial will convince you of their merits.

Wholesale Agent, THOS. EARLE, Victoria, B.C.

The Best Doctors

prescribe Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum for Indigestion.

Made from pure Chicle Gum and the finest essential flavors, it is absolutely pure and wholesome.

Avoid those dealers who try to palm off imitations and substitutes in order to make a great big profit.

Free

For the return of one wrapper from Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, the Mechanics' Time Book will be sent free. It will save you money. Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

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THE Food for all Mining, Exploring and Touring Parties.

Maconochie's Patent Army and Navy Rations are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal, which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

MACONOCHIE'S FOODS ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

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Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jelly Tablets, &c. Potted Meats, Pates and Camp Pies, Soups, Sausages, &c.

139 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase).....£600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE .....£100,000 $ 486,666

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland

IN THE UNITED STATES: San Francisco and Portland.

Agents and Correspondents—In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand — Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

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Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.
Victoria, B. C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bear in mind that a teaspoonful of **Abbey's Effervescent Salt** taken every morning before breakfast, will fit you to battle with the worries of the day.

Of all druggists.

60c a large bottle. Trial size, 25c.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Municipal Elections, 1899

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid city, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, from 12 (noon) to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor or Aldermen.

The mode of Nomination of Candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the returning officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on THURSDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1899, from 8 a.m to 4 p.m., in the manner following:

For the office of Mayor, in the Court Room of the City Hall aforesaid.

For the office of Alderman for the North Ward, at room 17 of the Public Market building, Cormorant street.

For the office of Alderman for the Central Ward, at room 11 of the Public Market building, Cormorant tsreet.

For the office of Alderman for the South Ward, at room 5 of the Public Market building, Cormorant street, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as the Mayor of the City of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects, of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the nomination registered owner in the Land Registry office of land or real property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of One Thousand Dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Aldermen of the City of Victoria, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry office of land or real property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of Five Hundred Dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 29th day of December, 1898.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Election of School Trustees

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid city, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, from 12 (noon) to 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing three persons as members of the Board of Trustees for Victoria City School District.

Any person being a householder in the School District, and being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified by the "Public Schools Act" to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said School District, is eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the returning officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1899, in the court room at the City Hall, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor, will be entitled to cast his vote for three (3) candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only cast one vote for any such candidate, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 29th day of December, 1898.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I, Michael Powers, intend to apply for a transfer to J. B. Simpson of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous liquors and cigars by retail on the premises known as the Brown Jug saloon, government street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated Victoria, B.C., 17th December, 1898.
M. POWERS.

Witness:—E. M. Johnson, Real Estate Agent, Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE

The business of DODWELL, CARLILL & CO. at Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow (China), Yokohama, Kobe (Japan), Tacoma (Wash.), Portland (Ore.), Victoria (B.C.), and Dock House, London, England, has from this day been transferred to, and will be conducted under the title of

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Frederick Dodwell has been appointed chief manager for the Pacific Coast ports.

Mr. Anthony Townsend Prichard, local manager, and

Mr. James Ewing Macrae, local submanager, at Tacoma.

Mr. Frank Woolsey, local manager, at Portland, Ore.; and

Mr. Norman Hardie, local manager, at Victoria, B. C.

All debts due to or by the firm of DODWELL, CARLILL & CO. will be received or paid by DODWELL & CO., LTD. in of Banking Business transacted.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 6.)

It concerns the rights and privileges of the electors and of the legislative assembly to which they eect members. Those rights and pri.ileges have always in every colony, following the example of the Mother Country, been jealously maintained and guarded by the legislative assembly. Above all, they have been looked upon as rights and privileges which pertain to the legislative assembly, in complete independence of the Crown, so far as they properly exist. And it would be a result somewhat surprising and hardly in consonance with the general scheme of the legislation if, with regard to rights and privileges of this kind, it were to be found that in the last resort the determination of them no longer belonged to the legislative assembly, no longer belonged to the Superior court which the legislative assembly had put in its place, but belonged to the Crown in Council, with the advice of the advisers of the Crown at home, to be determined with reference either to the judgment of the legislative assembly, or of that court which the legislative assembly had substituted in its place.

If the present bil lhad been one simply to relieve that gentleman from certain consequences he might have had some amount of sympathy for it, Mr. Helmcken concluded, but this bill was something entirely different. It proposed unwise and mischievous legislation and he hoped that the members of the house would bear in mind that they having once parted with the right of trying election petitions and handed it over to the courts of the land it was wrong to take this away again. (Applause).

MR. McBRIDE, member for Dewdney, regretted that he had on this his first occasion of addressing the house to express his entire disapprobation with the first bill brought in by the government, a bill which he characterized as monstrous. When the Attorney-General had spoken of the bill as a necessary one, Mr. McBride could not help thinking that if the Attorney-General really considered this to be the case, it would have been far better to have postponed the opening of the session for a couple of weeks rather than to have resorted to this bill. But no, instead of this the usual custom of calling the house together in the latter part of January had been departed from and it was called together sooner than customary. (Opposition Hear, hear). The Premier had failed in his remarks to show that there was any connection between the circumstances of the bill brought in three years ago in connection with the same constituency and the present monstrosity. (Hear, hear). He took it that the only reason why this bill was brought in was to let the two gentlemen interested sit in the house and take part in the proceedings. He had been most amused at the way the Attorney-General tried to make out that this was an ordinary piece of legislation. He challenged that gentleman to show in any statute of Ontario a similar piece of legislation. In the Ontario act the member was entitled to take his seat but in the present instance one of the gentlemen interested was not qualified to sit. Hear, hear). He was greatly disappointed to think that a man like the Attorney-General, of whom they had heard such accounts from the province in which he formerly resided, should bring in a most infamous measure like this—a bill that was an interference with the courts, for how could a postponement of the house of a trial fixed by the courts, be considered other than an interference? It was an insult to the intelligence of the house to argue otherwise for if this was not an interference with the courts then no legislation was possible that could be construed as an interference. He would not join hands with the government in putting that most iniquitous measure among the statutes of the province. (Hear, hear).

The amendment was then put and declared lost on the following division:

For—Messrs. Pooley, Booth, Dunsmuir, Robertson, Ellison, Clifford, McBride, Baker, Eberts, Smith (A.W.), Bryden, Helmcken, McPhillips—13.

Against—Messrs. Jos. Martin, Semlin, Cotton, Higgins, Macpherson, R. Smith, J. M. Martin, Tisdall, Deane, Henderson, Hume, McKechnie, Kellie, Kidd, Kinchant, Helgesen, Munro, Green, Neill—19.

MR. BRYDEN (North Nanaimo) then resumed the debate on the second reading, saying that although it was evident that in spite of anything that could be urged the government were evidently determined to pass the bill, he could not allow it to go without stating that he considered the bill a most dangerous one. What might be the consequences in the future if such a bill was passed? It meant that in any election the grossest corruption could be practised and then the government could pass a bill of indemnity to allow the corruptly chosen member to sit for one session or even more—in fact carry on the thing indefinitely. He had known Mr. Prentice for some time and if that gentleman took his his seat under this bill he would be very much surprised. If the Attorney-General had been so anxious to get the election cases settled as he was to have these gentlemen on the floor of the house there was no reason why it could not have been done. But the government were determined to pass the bill so it was no use to talk as the government members were evidently well under control. (Laughter). He thought that the Premier occupied a very unpleasant position, for if he (Mr. Bryden) was Premier and could not be allowed to lead his side he would resign. In closing he congratulated the opposition members for having made the best speeches ever heard on the opposition side of the house in comparison with the rambling remarks of those made by what was supposed to be the government. (Laughter).

MR. A. W. SMITH (West Lillooet) rose to say that though the government seemed determined to put the bill through, that when the bill was in committee the Attorney-General would so amend it as to allow the gentlemen to keep their seats only until the trials were heard.

The Attorney-General—That is just what it means.

Mr. Smith—No, the trial is fixed to come off next Thursday, but the bill is to postpone the hearing.

He explained that he meant to leave the courts to deal with the trials on the dates already fixed and to allow the members interested to sit only until the conclusion of the trials if the judgment should go against them. He was very sorry that the Attorney-General had not seen fit to accord permission to Mr. Soues to come down as a witness last week for Mr. Soues would by the regulations of the department lose his position if he had come down to Victoria without the permissoin of the head of his department. Mr. Smith read the regulation issued by the Attorney-General's department which read that no official or employee must absent himself during office hours without the permission of the head of the department, or any such violation would warrant his dismissal. If Mr. Soues had obeyed the order of the court without the permission of the Attorney-General he would have been liable to lose his position. Mr. Smith had no wish to see Mr. Prentice kept out of his seat, but this bill was a piece of special legislation and such legislation was never received well by the people. He would therefore vote against the bill.

MR. HELGESEN (Cariboo) said that it had been reported that the opposition were dying hard, and like dying men, they seemed now to be grasping at a straw. The lawyers on the opposition side were trying to attribute political trickery to the government, but as a matter of fact the bill only abolished a bad usage, and the sooner that was done the better. He would have done the same thing as the Attorney-General in regard to Mr. Soues, for the Attorney-General was quite right in not calling an official away from his place on a trivial affair like this.

COL. BAKER denounced the conduct of the government, as he had already done earlier in the day, as despotic. Not another member on the government side had been able to rise and defend this most iniquitous bill. The government members were so terrorized apparently that they did not dare to say one word. He was surprised at the assumed innocence of the Attorney-General when he pretended that in so far as Mr. Soues was prevented from coming down to court, he scorned the very idea, and the member for Vancouver had backed him up. But in one moment this disclaimer was dissipated by the speech of Mr. Eberts, who showed that the Attorney-General could have brought Mr. Soues down. That showed the despotism used by the government—he must use that word again.

The Premier—A very good word.

Col. Baker—An excellent word, and so applicable to the occasion. (Laughter). He warned the members of the government party not to be carried away by party zeal, for if this bill was carried, as the government evidently intended it should be, it would act as a precedent, and would rebound on them perhaps when they were in opposition. Then they would find they would have to suffer for the act of the leaders of their party. The minority could not prevent the bill being carried, but they had their duty to perform to the country, and therefore they protested against this bill. (Government ironical cheers). "Yes, you may cheer," concluded Col. Baker, "but this bill is an evil against the people of the province, and will surely come back on you."

The vote was then taken, and the second reading was carried on the following division.

For—Messrs. Joseph Martin, Semlin, Cotton, Higgins, Macpherson, R. Smith, J. M. Martin, Tisdall, Deane, Henderson, Hume, McKechnie, Kellie, Kidd, Kinchant, Helgesen, Munro, Green, Neill—19.

Against—Messrs. Pooley, Booth, Dunsmuir, Robertson, Ellison, Clifford, McBride, Baker, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Bryden, Helmcken, McPhillips—13.

On motion of the Premier, the house adjourned at 9 p. m. until 2 o'clock on Monday.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Booth—To ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the election of road overseers.

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES.

Sir: The writer begs the privilege of calling, through your columns, the attention of certain barbers in this city who refuse to shave men who have negro blood in their veins; to the case mentioned in to-day's Colonist, in which a colored man in Montreal obtained $500 dagames against the opera house there for refusing to admit to their theatre, Justice Archibald stating that there was no warranty in jurisprudence for refusing to serve negroes in a public place. Let these Victoria barbers look to it. The majority of them have no superfluous cash for fines. Two of them to my knowledge have driven in an insulting and ignominous manner colored men out of their shops and refused to shave them. One was originally a German peasant. The other case was a barber on Douglas street, and this barber gave it as his reason for refusing that he was from the States. Now, I protest against this class of person defiling British territory by trailing over it his low, mean and contemptible neighboring prejudices. These men are generally an igorant, narrow-minded set. They need to be enlightened as to what really constitutes and contains noble manhood; that it is not an affair of color of skin; that it is no disgrace to be black; that God knew what he was about in producing black men, and that if He had wanted all men to be white he would have made them so. It is a fine state of things, indeed, when a British subject in a British colony like this, and wanting to be shaved has to walk past barber shop after barber shop in which he sees the riff-raff of the world being lathered and shaved, and yet he dare not enter lest he be insulted. But for want of means available for that purpose, the writer would have had some of these gentry face to face with the law long ago. Is there not virility and grit enough among the gentlemanly residents of this city to put a squelching heel upon such a blot upon the execution of that large liberty the birth right and pride of every man born under the British flag? The writer is proud of his negro blood; lives in Europe is served by white servants, but the moment such servants cross the Atlantic they are taught to believe that they are morally and intellectually superior to any man of African extraction. Barbers, we meet at Philippi; beware!

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The Longfellow National Memorial Association has been formed for the purpose of erecting a statue of Longfellow in the capital of the nation. The president of the association is Chief Justice Fuller, with Senator Hoar as vice-president, and General Greely as secretary.

Guessing and Knowing

A Matter of Utmost Importance When Human Life is Concerned—The Difference Between Patent Medicines and Dr. A. W. Chase's Remedies.

To guess your new collar is made of pure linen may do well enough, but when human life is involved "knowing" is better than "guessing." Speaking of patent medicines, you can only "guess" that they will cure. Of Dr. A. W. Chase's remedies you can say that you "know" they will cure. But why? Because Dr. A. W. Chase never offered for sale a remedy that he had not fully tested in his own large practice. Until he "knew" that it would cure the diseases for which it was recommended he would not pronounce it perfect.

But there is not only Dr. A. W. Chase's judgment to go by. Many thousands of people in the United States and Canada have been cured and "know" that Dr. A. W. Chase's Remedies are absolutely reliable and certain in their results.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a guaranteed cure for piles, eczema, salt rheum and all skin diseases. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a positive cure for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, biliousness and sick headache. Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrhal Cure is a permanent cure for Catarrh. Dr. A. W. Dyspepsia Tablets relieve indigestion at once, and permanently cure dyspepsia. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's new illustrated book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

Corporation of the City of Victoria

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1898.

ASSETS.

SINKING FUNDS.

Water Works Loan By-law, 1873	$ 92,642 66	
Water Works Loan By-Law, 1877	16,151 01	
Public Lighting Loan By-lay, 1885	9,789 15	
Drainage Loan By-Lay, 1885	3,061 43	
Water Works Loan By-Law, 1886	23,307 68	
Streets and Bridge Loan By-Law, 1886	6,629 91	
Johnson street Sewer Loan By-Law, 1888	4,776 45	
Water Works Loan By-Law, 1888	3,192 62	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery Loan By-Law, 1889	9,746 66	
Water Works Loan By-Law, 1889	15,142 29	
Water Works By-By-Law, 1889	12,989 73	
Pleasure Grounds Loan ByLaw, 1889	5,407 89	
Fire Dpt. Loan By-Law, 1889	3,216 24	
City Hall Addition Loan By-Law, 1890	7,799 08	
Cemetery Loan By-Law, 1890	2,783 93	
Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1890	24,594 62	
Crematory Loan By-Law, 1890	1,943 04	
Flour Mill Bonus Loan By-Law, 1889	3,444 30	
Agricultural Association Loan By-Law, 1891	5,441 20	
Public Market Site Loan By-Law, 1890	3,689 00	
Public Market Building Loan By-Law, 1890	4,508 89	
City Victoria Act 1892	32,838 64	
Streets Loan By-Law, 1892	1,092 74	
Surface Drains Loan By-Law, 1892	5,991 54	
Educational Loan By-Law, 1893	3,574 92	
Electric Lighting Loan By Law, 1894	1,557 62	
Prov. Royal Jubilee Hospital Loan By-Law, 1894	1,047 51	
Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894	747 30	
Sewerage By-Law, 1894	2,989 91	
Water WorksBy-Law 1894	4,199 75	$314,297 71

MUNICIPAL TAXES, LICENSES, ETC., OUTSTANDING.

Water rents	$ 5,831 00	
Trade licenses	955 00	
Insurance tax	300 00	
Market rents	180 00	
Land & Improvement tax	73,548 85	
Board of Health, special rates	5,054 15	
School purposes, special rates	9,874 51	
Branch sewers construction assmnts.	263 80	
Sewers rentals	317 00	
		$ 96,324 31

BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

General account	$ 15,605 70	
Contract deposit acct	720 00	
Sewerage account	81 16	
Water works loan account	393 99	
Admiral's house acct.	393 37	
City Victoria Act acct	67 70	
		$ 17,261 92
Registrar Supreme Court		36,500 00
Sewers rental		217 62
Cash		2,035 55
Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets		1,377,472 53
		$1,844,109 64

Victoria, B. C.,
City Hall, January 6th, 1899

LIABILITIES.

LOANS.

Water works, issued 1874, due 1899	$ 92,500 00	
Water works, issued 1877, due 1902	20,000 00	
Public lighting, issued 1885, due 1905	16,000 00	
Drainage, issued 1885, due 1905	5,000 00	
Water works, issued 1886, due 1916	75,000 00	
Streets and bridges, issued 1886, due 1926	50,000 00	
Johnson st. sewer, issued 1888, due 1928	30,000 00	
Water works, issued 1888, due 1928	20,000 00	
Streets, bridges and cemetery, issued 1889, due 1919	45,000 00	
Water works, issued 1889, due 1919	70,000 00	
Water Works, issued 1889, due 1919	60,000 00	
Pleasure grounds, issued 1889, due 1919	25,000 00	
Fire Department, issued due 1942	25,000 00	
City hall addition, issued 1890, due 1920	35,000 00	
Cemetery, issued 1890 due 1920	12,500 00	
Sewerage, issued 1890, due 1940	30,000 00	
Cemetery, issued 1890 due 1920	10,000 00	
Flour mill bonus, issued 1891, due 1911	10,000 00	
Agricultural Assn. issued 1891, due 1911	25,000 00	
Pub. Market site, issued 1892, due 1942	45,000 00	
Pub. Market bdg., issued 1892, due 1942	55,000 00	
City Victoria Act, issued 1892, due 1917	188,000 00	
Streets, issued 1892, due 1942	25,000 00	
Surface drains, issued 1893, due 1943	125,000 00	
Educational loan, issued 1893, due 1943	85,000 00	
Electric lighting, issued 1894, due 1944	55,000 00	
Prov. R. Jubilee hospital issued 1894, due 1944	35,000 00	
Exhibition issued 1894, due 1944	25,000 00	
Sewerage, issued 1894, due 1944	100,000 00	
Water works, issued 1894, due 1944	150,000 00	
		$1,804,000 00
Library, for purchase of books		11 27
Contract deposit account		720 00
Unpaid interest		235 00
Admiral's house refund		393 37
Deluge engine fire hall		2,250 00
Bills payable		36,500 00
		$1,844,109 64

CHAS. KENT,
Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditures, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

1st January to 31st December, 1898.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1898		$ 187 69
Bank of B. N. A., Jan. 1, 1898		6,571 79
Land and Improvement tax		192,644 88
Water rates and rents		59,378 52
Trades licenses		15,172 00
Liquor licenses		17,330 00
Fire Insurance Co.'s tax		8,250 00
Police court fines and fees		3,135 00
Road tax		2,860 00
Revenue tax		10,417 00
Cemetery fees		2,308 75
Dog tax		550 00
Pound fees		529 95
Market fees and rents		2,104 20
Provincial government in aid of Fire Department		500 00
Interest		188 23
Interest from investment sinking fund		11,525 94
Library, book account		127 00
Miscellaneous receipts		2,239 38
Education—		
Provincial government per capita grant	$ 19,533 24	
Special rate	25,089 66	
Interest	37 09	
		$ 44,659 99
Board of Health—		
Special rate	$ 12,596 87	
Refund re Darcy I.	465 30	
		$ 13,062 17
Deluge engine house deposit		2,250 00
Bank of B. N. A., special advance under authority of "The Payment into Court Loan By-Law, 1898"		36,500 00
Sinking fund to redeem debentures		20,000 00
Admiral's house tax balance, 1st January, 1898		938 37
		$ 453,430 86

City Hall, 6th January, 1899.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

STATEMENT.

Showing Details of Miscellaneous Receipts.

Street lines & grades	75 00	
Sewerage and plumbing inspector's fees	134 75	
Corporate Seal	1 00	
Tax sale deeds	9 00	
Moving house	10 00	
Refund, "Charity"	3 00	
Sale of hay	185 00	
Sale of manure	21 00	
Sale of pigs	25 10	
Sale of engines and boiler	1,000 00	
Sale of 3 horses	117 50	
Sale of voters' lists	6 35	
Penalty, resignation A. G. McCandless	50 00	
Library fees and fines	120 00	
Refund of deposit for security of costs "re Patterson"	105 84	
Mrs. Gould, on acct. Mrs. Fairbairn	5 00	
Cash from J. F. Silva	290 51	
Voltz	14 00	
Cash from estate G. Macdonald	8 75	
Cash from estate Baker	11 08	
Cash from estate C. Gallagher	2 00	
Cash from A. Bayliss	10 00	
Drivers' license	22 00	
Registration of vehicles	10 00	
Plumbers' licenses	2 50	
		$ 2,239 38

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

EXPENDITURE.

1st January to 31st December, 1898.

SUMMARY.

City debt	$158,399 07
Municipal Council	5,025 38
Civic salaries	14,370 00
City institutions	91,684 08
Buildings and surveys	2,950 32
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	38,779 25
Miscellaneous	27,141 88
Board of school trustees	45,617 44
Board of health	14,147 20
Registrar Supreme Court	36,500 00
Sewers rental fund (advance)	217 62
Admiral's house tax (refund)	545 00
	$435,377 24

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the expenditure for 1898 as brought to account in the treasurery of the City of Victoria from 1st January to 31st December, 1898.

City Debt—		
Interest on debentures	$$ 87,635 40	
Guarantee of interest Victoria & Sidney railway	9,000 00	
Interest under Annual Loan By-Law	3,512 13	
		$ 100,147 53
Sinking fund	26,375 38	
Interest on invesement do	11,525 94	
		$ 37,901 32
Brokerage and exchange		350 22
Redemption of debentures issued under authority of the "Corporation Loan By-Law, 1878"		20,000 00
		$ 158,399 07
Municipal Council—		
The Mayor		$ 1,700 00
The Aldermen		3,325 38
		$ 5,025 38
Civic Salaries—		
Treasurer's office		$ 3,660 00
City Clerk's office		1,920 00
Assessor's office		2,340 00
Janitor		720 00
Temporary assistance, all departments		480 00
Engineer's office		2,750 00
Barrister and Solicitor		2,500 00
		$ 14,370 00
City Institutions—(Water works)—		
Salaries	$ 4,745 00	
Maintenance and construction	17,675 77	
		$ 22,420 77
Cemetery—		
Salaries	$ 1,255 80	
New wall	749 65	
Maintenance	477 20	
		$ 2,428 65
Park—		
Salaries	$ 720 00	
Maintenance	1,139 48	
		$ 1,859 48
Pound—		
Salaries	$ 600 00	
Maintenance	268 80	
		$ 868 80
Police—		
Salaries	$ 13,970 55	
Maintenance	4,236 10	
		$ 23,206 65

Receipts and Expenditures, 1898.—*Continued.*

Fire Department—		
Salaries	$ 12,936 85	
Maintenance	5,872 12	
		$ 18,808 97
Library—		
Salaries	$ 720 00	
Maintenance	487 57	
Special book acct	115 73	
		$ 1,323 30
Street Lighting—		
Salaries	$ 6,840 00	
Maintenance and construction	8,822 77	
		$ 15,662 77
Public Market—		
Salaries	$ 840 00	
Maintenance	265 58	
		$ 1,105 58
Sewerage—		
Maintenance		737 77
Home for Aged and Infirm—		
Salaries	$ 600 00	
Maintenance	2,607 34	
		$ 3,207 34
		$ 91,684 08
Buildings and Surveys—		
City Hall		$ 385 17
Market property		74 01
Fire halls		430 43
Furniture		142 70
Cemetery lodge		219 90
Home for Aged and Infirm		81 69
Agricultural hall		48 95
Yates street pumping station and stables		1,067 37
Surveys		500 10
		$ 2,950 32
Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—		
Salaries	$ 1,800 00	
Amount payable under "Fort Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898"	3,357 53	
All other purposes.	33,621 72	
		$ 38,779 25

Miscellaneous—	
Election expenses	$ 497 25
Advertising and printing	4,603 67
Stationery	837 58
Postage	368 15
Telegrams	88 76
Telephones	1,332 73
Light and fuel	2,182 41
Hacks and express	121 25
Fire insurance	232 50
Legal expenses	10,627 97
Refunds	344 81
Commission on collections	889 06
Charitable aid fund	958 09
Aged and Infirm Women	673 00
Celebration Queen's Birthday	1,000 00
New Westminst relief fund	992 78
Miscellaneous, not detailed	1,391 87
	$ 27,141 88
Education—	
Board of school trustees	$ 7,724 68
Teachers' salaries	37,892 76
	$ 45,617 44
Board of Health—	
Salaries	$ 2,860 50
Removal of garbage	2,169 20
Darcy Isld. Station for lepers	892 21
Prov. Royal Jubilee hospital.	5,000 00
Cottages at Isolation hospital	1,572 00
All other purposes	1,653 29
	$ 14,147 20
Registrar Supreme Court—	
Payments into court re Point Ellice bridge cases to be argued before H. M. Privy Council	$ 36,500 00
Sewers Rental Fund—	
Advance	$ 217 62
Admiral's House Tax—	
Refunds	$ 545 00

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

1898. Jan. 1—Balance on hand	$ 67 70	1898. Dec. 31—Balance on hand	$ 67 70

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the 'Water Works Loan By-Law, 1894."

1898. Jan. 1—To balance on hand	$ 13,003 87	1898. Dec. 31—Expenditure to date	$ 298 32
To material sold on account of Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey	39 76	Expenditure to date chargeable to Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey	10,545 58
To interest	141 92	Bank of B. N. A. balance of account Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey	1,947 66
	$ 13,185 55	Balance on hand	393 99
			$ 13,185 55

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the "Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894."

1898. Jan. 1—Balance on hand	$ 12 50	1898. Dec. 31—Balance on hand	$ 81 16
Collections under "The Branch Sewers Construction Assessment By-Law, 1895"	68 66		$ 81 16
	$ 81 16		

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Sewers Rental Fund.

1898. Collections under authority of "The Sewers Rental By-Law, 1898"	$ 3,486 00	1898. Dec. 31—Expenditure to date	$ 3,703 62
Amount advanced by the Corporation of the City of Victoria	217 62		$ 3,703 62
	$ 3,703 62		

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Broad Street Local Improvmeent Assessment By-Law, 1898.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash Bank of B. N. A.	$ 2,883 97	Debentures issued	$ 10,788 00
Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets	7,904 03		$ 10,788 00
	$ 10,788 00		

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898.

1898. Jan. 1—Balance on hand	$ 2,122 74	1898—Interest on debentures	539 40
Assessments	1,213 38	Dec. 31—Balance on hand	2,883 97
Interest	87 25		$ 3,423 37
	$ 3,423 37		

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Fort Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash Bank of B. N. A.	$ 8,315 99	Debentures issued	$ 4,300 43
	$ 8,315 99	Corporation City of Victoria, being excess of assets over liabilities	4,015 56
			$ 8,315 99

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Fort Street Local Improvement Assessment By-law, 1898.

1898. Debentures sold at par	$ 4,300 43	1898. Dec. 31—Expenditure to date	$ 25 00
Proportion payable by city	3,357 53	Balance on hand	8,315 99
Commuted payments	554 57		$ 8,340 99
Assessments	44 55		
Interest	83 91		
	$ 8,340 99		

City Hall Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate the Pacific & Yukon Railway & Navigation Company, for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point at or near Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Lynn Canal, or from a point on or near the international boundary between Canada and the United States of America, in the vicinity of Lynn Canal; thence through the Chilkat Pass; thence to Dalson's Post, on the Alsek river, and thence by the best feasible route to a point below Five Finger Rapids, on the Lewes river; with power to vary the route as may be necessary or advisable; also with power to receive from the government of Canada or other corporations or persons grants of land or money or other assistance in aid of the construction of the work; to build telegraph and telephone lines; to exercise mining rights and powers; to construct roads, tramways, wharves, mills and other works necessary for the company; to charter vessels for the same purpose upon the lakes and rivers in or adjacent to the territory served by the said railway; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for that purpose; to maintain stores and trading posts; and to carry on a milling and smelting business, including the erection of saw-mills and smelters; also to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds, and with all such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary for the purposes of the undertaking.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Toronto this 25th day of November, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnelle Forks or other point on the Quesnelle river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Necharcca river, thence in a northwesterly direction along or following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river (with power to varry the said location from said point on or near the Necharcca river, by crossing the Necharcca river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point on or near Stuart Lake, thence westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow river and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point at or near Hazelton at the forks of the Skeena river; also with power to receive from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land or money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking; to acquire or construct, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for such purposes; to enter into traffic and other arrangemnts with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights cidental to the working or for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMELLIE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of Decemand privileges as may be necessary or inber, 1898.

MR. HARRY M. FIELD
Of Leipzig, Germany
PIANO VIRTUOSO
prepared to receive Canadian and American pupils, 25 Grassl Strasse, or Prof. artin Krause, 36 Brandvorwerk Strasse.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,
ENGINEER
is prepared to supply and erect in working order
Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery
by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills a specialty.
Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg, Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

Miss R. Stoddart A.V.C.M
136 Menzies St. James Bay
PIANOFORTE AND THEORY
Pupil of Signor Titto Mattei, London, Eng.

Victoria Harbor Mission

Under Patronage of Bishop of Columbia

The Mission works amongst the sailors supplies the ships with a free grant of books and papers. The Seamen's Institute on Store street is free to sailors.

Subscriptions and all kinds of books and papers are earnestly asked for and may be sent to the Institute.

Address REV. W. E. H. ELLISON,
Harbor Chaplain.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a certificate of a title to Lot Thirteen Hundred and Fifty-Four (1354), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the certificate of title to the above lands issued to Patrick Ferrall on the 10th day of January, 1877, and numbered 1845a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., 19th December, 1898. d22

20 CASES CHRISTMAS GOODS
Arrived at
Yokohama Bazaar
Fancy Curios.
All kinds of Silk Goods.
Best place to make up your Christmas presents
Special sale for this month.
152 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Victoria Hotel.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 6, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The high area accompanied by zero temperatures mentioned yesterday still hovers over Northern and Eastern British Columbia, while to the southward in California the pressure is giving way in advance of the storm area, which has been slowly moving down the Coast for several days. Cold weather continues in Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland, while in the adjoining states heavy rains have occurred along the Coast, and snow immediately to the eastward; Portland reports a fall of over nine inches. There are no indications at present of approaching milder weather.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	29	33
Kamloops	—4	4
Barkerville	—12	8
Calgary	—12	6
Winnipeg	—26	—14
Portland, Ore.	20	26
San Francisco, Cal.	40	48

FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh north and northeast winds, mostly fair and continued cold.
Lower Mainland—Westerly winds; fair and continued cold.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Temperatures:

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	30	Mean	30
Noon	30	Highest	33
5 p.m.	32	Lowest	28

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. ..... 9 miles northeast.
Noon ..... 8 miles north.
5 p.m. ..... 12 miles northeast.
Average state of weather—Cloudy.
No sunshine.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.300
Corrected.....30.243

E. BAYNES-REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

SUEZ CANAL AND PESSIMISTS.

It was shown that from an engineering point of view the Suez canal was impossible, while from a commercial point of view it was proved, up to the hilt, that, even if the canal could be made, it would, so far as traffic went, be a failure as melancholy to the philantrophist as it would be disastrous to the investor.

The great authorities who spoke with so much assurance are all dead, and it is well for their comfort that they are.

In 1869 traffic between the West and the East via the Cape of Good Hope was about 3,500,000 tons. In 1897 the traffic through the Suez canal was 7,898,981 tons, while that round the Cape of Good Hope was at least 3,750,000 tons.

In other words, one direct result of the construction of the Suez canal has been that in twenty-eight years the commerce of the world has been increased 8,000,000 tons annually.

It is hardly necessary to add that the return to the investor who risked his money in what seemed to so many to be a hare-brained project has been, to say the least of it, of a fairly satisfactory character.—W. H. Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for January.

Pains Were Severe

Rheumatism — Impure Blood — No Appetite

A Perfect Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Whole Family Made Well by This Great Medicine.

"I am 41 years old and am a lumberman, engaged in driving logs on the river. I have been exposed to all kinds of weather, and I was seized with rheumatism. I tried different liniments, but they failed to cure me. Pains moved through my limbs and a short time since

Settled in My Back,

I thought I would work it off, but it grew worse, and I was obliged to shut down my sawmill and stop work. My blood was poor and I did not have any appetite. I could not sleep nights on account of the severe pains. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. In ten days time I felt relief, and now, a few months having elapsed, I am myself again and am

A Perfectly Well Man.

I am attending to my business daily, and all due to the benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife and other members of my family were taken with the grip and also suffered at times with sick headaches. They resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and they are now all in good health." G. R. RAFUS, Sc..h Waterville, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

COAL, Nut Coal - $4.25
Lump " - 5.50
Full weight given.
Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Trounce Avenue

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Conclusion of the Hearing of the Charge of Stealing Against W. H. Pennock.

Accused Committed to Stand His Trial—Closing Arguments of Counsel.

W. H. Pennock was yesterday formally committed for trial on the charge of stealing a diamond ring valued at $90 from his business rival, R. W. Stoddart. In taking this course, Magistrate Hall remarked that it was not for him to decide whether the accused was guilty or not, but simply to consider whether there was sufficient evidence to send the case to a higher court for further investigation.

The case was called shortly after 10 o'clock by Clerk Page, and as has been the case since the hearing opened, the court room was crowded with spectators, in expectation of more sensational evidence being introduced by the defence in regard to the reputation of Fred. Stoddart, the principal witness for the prosecution. Mr. Belyea did propose to introduce such evidence, and called Mr. George Tribe, bartender at the New York hotel at the time that Fred. Stoddart, according to his own admission, took $2,100 from his father and hid it in a closet at that hotel. The object of calling this witness was to endeavor to show that Fred. Stoddart had not told the truth while on the stand regarding certain occurrences, and that, therefore, his evidence could not be relied upon.

Mr. Peters contended that such evidence was not relevant, as it would not disprove the evidence given by Fred. Stoddart in regard to the diamond ring in question, but his evidence on other occurrences.

Magistrate Hall held the same views as Mr. Peters, and Mr. Belyea then announced that he would not call any more witnesses.

Then Mr. Peters wanted to recall Mr. R. W. Stoddart, who he said would swear that the accused had promised him that he would not buy anything from Fred.

Mr. Belyea contended that that evidence would not be relevant, and even if it was it would only go to show that the accused had made a promise and then broken it.

Magistrate Hall did not think it would have any bearing on the case, and Mr. Peters withdrew his request, and the closing arguments commenced.

Mr. Belyea first dealt with the evidence of the complainant, which he contended contained nothing of importance except what he alleges he heard through the door in Dr. Hall's office. The complainant says he heard something; Luther Calvert gave a different version of it, and Fred. Stoddart said it was not said at all. The complainant simply gave his impressions of what he heard. Fred. Stoddart said Pennock talked in an undertone, and consequently it was a physical impossibility for men in an adjoining room to hear what was said. Taking the evidence on all other questions, it went to show that Fred. Stoddart saw that he was in a difficulty, and that there was but one way out of it for him, and that was to implicate Pennock and get the diamond back. While he was borrowing small sums of money from the accused, he was getting up a scheme to trap him. Even after he had said that he had Pennock in his own hands, he got money from him. Fred. Stoddart was not to be believed. He was a self-confessed thief, who had repeatedly stolen from his father. As soon as Mr. Pennock was convinced that the stone he purchased from Fred. Stoddart was the stolen one, he took steps to protect himself. Fred. Stoddart had practically attempted to blackmail the accused. He had demanded $50, while Pennock offered him $25, the balance he owed him on the ring. When Fred. Stoddart could not get the $50 he went to Pennock and begged to be given the ring back. All the father cared was to recover the diamond. He knew his son had stolen it, and sent him to get it back. The accused, to protect himself, wrote out a document and asked Fred. to sign it. Fred. Stoddart refused to sign it, but his father sent him back, telling him to sign any document. It was not to be supposed that the father would have sent his son to sign a document to get back a diamond which he could recover by due process of law, unless he believed his son was guilty. But the father's sole object was to recover the diamond, and to accomplish this he was even willing that his son should sign a document acknowledging that he was a thief. They found other jewellery—which they could have found in any jewellery store in the city—when they went to Pennock's store with a search warrant. They could have got the diamond in the same way, and there would have been no necessity for Fred. Stoddart to sign a document acknowledging that he was a thief, and his father confirming it. The only question was as to whether Pennock knew that the diamond was stolen. Mr. Belyea contended that the inference to be drawn was that he did not. Mr. R. W. Stoddart lost a diamond ring; Fred. Stoddart sold a diamond to the accused. Mr. Pennock's suspicions were first aroused at Dr. Hall's office. He might have been trapped there, as many innocent men have been trapped by clever, half-witted schemers such as Fred. Stoddart. It was natural for the accused to put Fred. Stoddart off when he asked about the diamond, as he wanted to protect himself. The evidence went to show that Fred. Stoddart had taken the ring and sold the diamond to Pennock, and then had tried to blackmail both Pennock and his father. Failing in this, he gets up a scheme to prosecute Pennock and get on the right side of his father. The evidence was not such as a jury would or could find a conviction on. The circumstances showed that Fred. Stoddart was carrying out the bent of his mind. A man who would steal a large sum of money from his father would not mind stealing a diamond ring. As to the alleged duplicate key, if Pennock did make such a key he made it for Fred. Stoddart, and Fred. Stoddart had been using it since. If the combination figures were on the wall in Pennock's office, Fred. Stoddart put them there.

Mr. Peters contended that it was not for the magistrate to try the case; he was only called upon to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to send the case to a higher court. It was a fact that the ring had been stolen and that the diamond had been found in the possession of Pennock. Irrespective of the evidence of Fred. Stoddart, there was that of the father, who said that Pennock had told him that he knew the missing diamond ring well. At the same time he had the stone in his possession. Pennock further said that he was satisfied that Fred. Stoddart had taken the ring. What made him satisfied? It showed that he connected the stone that he had in his possession with the missing ring. Then he bought the stone at 50 per cent. of its value. To make his story good—for he said he had bought the stone unset from Fred. Stoddart—Pennock had to refer to "the diamond" all through his evidence, but according to Luther Calvert and Mr. Stoddart, he referred to the ring at the meeting at Dr. Hall's office. Pennock said he bought goods from anybody. In the eyes of the law, the receiver of stolen goods was worse than the thief—he was harder to detect. If Pennock's story is correct, he in this case bought a $90 diamond from a boy whom he had been supplying with 50-cent pieces. Pennock was either a thief or a receiver of stolen goods, and the case should be sent to a higher court, where it would be further investigated.

Magistrate Hall said the evidence was such that he would feel that he was doing wrong if he did not commit the accused for trial. It was not for him to say whether he was guilty or not. The accused would be formally committed, and application could be made to the higher court for bail.

By consent of the Attorney-General and the counsel for the defence, Mr. Pennock's bail was fixed at $800 for the accused and two sureties of $400 each.

WHO ROBBED MOLSON'S?

Winnipeg Paper Offers a Solution of This Mystery.

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

The discussion of the Molson's Bank robbery, which had almost ceased owing to the lack of material has again become a theme of conversation through the action of the authorities in handing the case back to the city police after the Pinkertons had had it in charge for almost three months. The mystery which surrounds the whole affair is as impenetrable as it was in the beginning. The authorities of the bank have still hope of capturing the thief or thieves, as the reward of $10,000 now being offered plainly indicates. Facts that have recently come to the knowledge of a Free Press reporter show that there is still much to be learned concerning the robbery.

A customer of the bank stated shortly after the robbery took place that he was in the bank about noon a few days before the robbery, and that he saw a man come out from the manager's office after having first looked out of the door. This man carried a good-sized parcel wrapped in a newspaper. He went straight out of the bank. The man was described as of good height, dark, and dressed in dark clothes. His most noticeable feature, however, was a pair of very black, lustrous eyes.

In itself this is a circumstance from which much assistanct in tracing the perpetrators might be derived, but which in the hands of the detectives was an isolated fact, quite useless. A gentleman who had heard the description referred to was struck by the reference to the black eyes. He had met such a man. A week or two before the robbery this gentleman had rented a room to a man with large dark eyes. The man said he worked on the C. P. R. at nights, sleeping in the day time. He gave up the room about the 8th or 10th of October, and paid his rent in Molson's bank bills. These he took from his hip pocket in a good-sized roll. He said he had been transferred west, as his reason for giving up the room. The C. P. R. men are paid with checks on the Bank of Montreal, and would not in the natural course of events be carrying a roll of Molson's bank bills. His eyes answered the description given of the man seen coming from the Molson's bank with the paper parcel. When he paid his rent the man with the black eyes was accompanied by a friend, shorter and dressed in a light suit.

There is a third link in the chain. A prominent real estate agent states that two men came to his office shortly before the bank robbery, wanting to rent a store suitable for a jewellery establishment. One was tall, with black eyes, the other short and clean shaven. They stated they were from Montreal. He did not do business with them, and their replies to his interrogations led him to suspect that they were not trustworthy. He saw nothing of them after two days before the robbery.

The question that arises is where are these two men, and if found could they show that they had nothing to do with the Molson's bank robbery?

MESSMATES.

He gave us all a good-bye cheerily
At the first dawn of day;
We dropped him down the side full drearily
When the light died away.
It's a dead, dark watch that he's a-keeping there,
And a long, long night that lags a-creeping there,
Where the trades and the tides roll over him
And the great ships go by.
He's there alone with green seas rocking him
For a thousand miles around;
He's there alone with dumb things mocking him,
And we're homeward bound.
It's a long, lone watch that he's a-keeping there
And a dead cold night that lags a-creeping there
While the months and the years roll over him
And the great ships go by.

I wonder if the tramps come near enough
As they thrash two and fro,
And the battleship's bell ring clear enough
To be heard down below:
If through all the lone watch that he's a-keeping there
And the long, cold night that lags a-creeping there,
The voices of the sailormen shall comfort him
When the great ships go by.
—Henry Newbolt, in the Island Race.

WHEN HE CAME HOME.

"When he comes home we'll fill the place
With flowers and guests, from gate to dome;
Music and dance," we said, "shall grace
The merry day that he comes home!"
When he came home we bade no guest;
The place was hushed from gate to dome;
We laid white roses on his breast,
All wet with tears, when he came home!
—Truth.

THE ENGLISH BLUE AND WHITE

In 1748 George II accidentally met the Duchess of Bedford on horseback in a blue riding habit, faced with white, and was so pleased with the effect of it, that a question having been just raised as to the propriety of deciding upon some general dress for the royal navy, he immediately commanded the adoption of these colors, a regulation which appears never to have been gazetted, nor does it exist in the records of the Admiralty, although a subsequent one in 1757 refers to it.—Journal of Archaeological Association.

Boys' Overcoats, $1 90, $2.25, $3, $3.50. Pesjackets, $1.25, $1.75, $2 25, $3.00. B. Williams & Co.

GERMAN NAVAL CRITIC.

Admiral Pluddemann's Report to the Kaiser.

Washington, Dec. 30.—A very remarkable criticism of the main features of the war with Spain is that made public by the office of naval intelligence in the shape of a pamphlet containing the comments of Rear-Admiral Pluddemann of the German navy. This article was originally published in a technical German paper over the signature of the author. His object was to show how the war had affected preconceived notions of naval warfare. He declared that the war will lead to no radical revolution of the present ideas, though it has enriched former experiences.

Admiral Pluddemann discusses the naval operations under five heads—the personnel, the construction and equipment of the ships, the artillery, the torpedo, the ram, and speed. The torpedo and ram were not tried in the last war, because the ships never approached near enough, and Admiral Pluddemann questions whether the two boats sunk by the Olympia at Cavite were really torpedo boats. Artillery and speed have proved to be much more essential factors in warfare. The superiority of the American artillery is well known. The shooting of the Americans was very good, while that of the Spaniards was exceedingly bad.

The admiral shows that this was fortunate for the Americans, because so few of their shells exploded that it was only because of the large number of hits made that such complete success was obtained. The admiral includes a table showing in detail the exact damage inflicted on the ships sunk by Dewey, information that has never before reached the navy department in such complete shape. He shows that the first two shots fired by the Olympia were found unexploded.

He shows that the American fleet at Santiago, carrying 170 guns, from the smallest to the largest, made but 163 hits. Not one hit was reported for the eight 13-inch guns in the American fleet, and only two for the six 12-inch guns. Attention is called to the explosion of an 8-inch shell in the forward turret of the Oquendo. This killed the whole crew, and, it is said, would not have occurred if the turret had had no roof. In no case has an armor belt been pierced.

The greatest destruction was wrought by the six-pounders. The admiral thinks that we may be a little over hasty in doing away with the one-pounders on their failure to achieve results in the battle of Santiago, since they were constructed primarily against torpedo boats and for use at short distances.

The German admiral's report declares that the American material has demonstrated not only its efficiency, but also its durability, as only four guns were in need of repairs at the end of the war, in all of which projectiles had burst in the bore. This fact, taken in connection with other frequent failures of fuses, says the admiral, showed that the construction of the fuse in America is still far from perfect.

A strong point is made of the great danger of wooden decks with pitch in the seams, while the danger in the case of he Spanish ships was further increased by the fact that the planks did not even rest on an iron deck. On the other hand the Americans had taken every precaution to remove combustibles both in the construction of the ships and afterwards before going into action. It is declared that after the Spanish experience in the loss of all their fire extinguisher plants by American projectiles, the old-fashioned fire bucket and tubs filled with water are shown to be still indispensible.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The late Calvin S. Brice had the reputation of being a hard man in business affairs, but in Lima, O., his old home, he was known for his generous charity. He was loyal to his old friends, and helped more than one through the hard times of '93-4, and during that hard winter disributed as much as 500 tons of coal in a day.

Two Chicago citizens have celebrated Christmas by making gifts to public institutions. Frank G. Logan gave $35,000 to the Chicago Art institute for a new library building. Mrs. Anna B. Averill gave $50,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of that city, endowing a ward of ten free beds, in memory of her husband, Albert J. Averill.

The largest private library in the United States is said to belong to Col. Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, Ky., which contains over 50,000 volumes, collected during 60 years. Books on the history of the west predominate, and among them Col. Roosevelt worked while preparing his "Winning of the West."

Miss Florence Caldwell, a daughter of United States Judge Caldwell, of Cleveland, was graduated as a civil engineer last June from the Colorado State School of Mines, at Golden, and now she is about to marry another civil engineer whom she met in Colorado.

Rev. W. D. Marshall of the Methodist Church, is the latest claimant to a safe trip to Thibet. He says he stayed there for eight months and converted several natives. The Grand Llama received him as an honored guest.

YOUR BEST INTERESTS.

Will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood. In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided, and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

It is said that a private soldier found in a street at Omdurman the letter which Gordon wrote to the mahdi in answer to the demand for retreat or surrender. The letter has been examined by all the ablest experts, and is pronounced to be in Gordon's handwriting. As might be expected, all idea of surrender is scouted, the mahdi is reminded of his evil doings and his destruction at the hands of the English is prophesied.

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Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and
GRIP
The early use of "77" prevents the Grip.
If you have the Grip and take "77" you won't have Pneumonia. You won't have to stay in bed. You won't have to stay indoors.
If you take "77" and exercise proper care, keep your feet dry, don't stand in the street, keep moving, wear warm clothing and don't get over-tired, you will be able to attend to your duties, keep about your business and not have to lay up.
Always keep a bottle of "77" in your pocket and take frequently.
At druggists or sent prepaid—25c., 50c. and $1.
Humphreys Med. Co., corner William and John streets, New York. Be sure to get
H-U-M-PH-R E Y'-S

SCHOOL TRUSTEE

To the Electors of the City of Victoria.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a number of ratepayers, I beg to announce myself for re-election. Your obedient servant,

LEWIS HALL.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to announce that at the request of a number of ratepayers I shall be a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor for 1899 and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

CHAS. E. REDFERN.

To the Electors of the South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to announce myself a candidate for alderman in the South Ward of this city. I may say that I am in general sympathy with the desires of the Committee of Fifty as contained in the platform issued by them, and, if elected, I shall endeavor to further the interests of Victoria in every possible way.

WALLACE LANGLEY.
Victoria, B.C., Dec. 27, 1898.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We beg to offer ourselves for re-election to represent you in the Municipal Council as aldermen for the ensuing year.

If elected we promise that we will endeavor to further your interests, as well as that of the whole city, to the best of our ability.

Soliciting your votes and influence, we are, yours very respectfully,

JOHN KINSMAN,
MAURICE HUMBER,
EDWARD BRAGG.

Victoria, January 3, 1899.

To the Electors of the South Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by a number of voters to stand for alderman for the South Ward.

I respectfully solicit your vote and influence at the coming election for 1899.

Yours respectfully,

H. COOLEY.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a very large number of the electors of the Central Ward to allow myself to again become a candidate for alderman, I take this opportunity to ask your influence and support.

JOS. E. PHILLIPS.
74 and 76 View street.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a large number of the electors, I have the honor to announce myself a candidate for re-election as alderman for Central Ward. Trusting that my efforts during the past year have been in a measure conducive to advancing the best interests of the city, and that they have met with your approval, I beg respectfully to solicit your votes and influence at the coming election.

P. C. MACGREGOR.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Electors of the city of Victoria.
Ladies and Gentlemen:—
I have the honor to announce that I sha l be a candidate for School Trustee at the coming election.

Respectfully yours,
W. J. HANNA.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to again offer myself as a candidate for re-election as alderman for the South Ward. Soliciting your support and influence. Respectfully yours,

JOHN HALL.

Niagara street, Jan. 5, 1899.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

To the Electors of the City of Victoria

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to announce that I shall be a candidate for school trustee at the coming election. Yours very truly,

GEORGE J. COOK.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To the Electors of South Ward.

I beg to announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the position of alderman for the year 1899, and solicit your votes and influence.

WM. HUMPHREY.

MAYORALTY ELECTION.

Meetings of the electors will be held as follows:

Semple's hall, Victoria West, Saturday, January 7.

Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge, Monday, January 9.

Johns Bros.' hall and South Park school, Tuesday, January 10.

All meetings begin at 8 p.m.

The above meetings are called by Walter Morris, candidate for Mayor. All candidates for Mayor, aldermen and school trustees are invited.

To the Electors of the City of Victoria

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a number of ratepayers, I have the honor to announce that I shall be a candidate for school trustee at the coming election.

MARIA GRANT.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—At the request of many of the electors of this ward, I offer myself as a candidate for municipal honors at the coming election.

THOMAS A. BRYDON.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Many citizens having urged me to stand for alderman for your ward, I place my services at your disposal, believing that my long business experience in the city will be useful in solving some of the problems of the municipality. I solicit your vote and influence.

JOHN L. BECKWITH.

SAFE CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S Bon Bons are the Best, the Surest and the most Mirth Provoking.
No Xmas Complete Without Them.
CHRISTMAS TURKEYS,
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Steel Express Wagons, $1.35 each, Carving Sets for 65c.
Fancy Water Sets from $1.50
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and "Thistle Blend"
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